Transportation.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE — TO — BUFFALO, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Niagara Falls, Albany, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, AND ALL NEW ENGLAND AND CANADIAN TOWNS.

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Western Express Co. 1860.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

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The Western Express.

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Expresses.

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS. Central Overland California & Pike's Peak EXPRESS COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 80 DEARBORN-ST. Passengers and Freight to Pike's Peak. SAFETY, CERTAINTY AND SPEED! PONY EXPRESS.

St. Joseph and Denver City DAILY STAGE LINE! Through in 6 1-2 Days. ALEXANDER MAJORS' Heavy Freight Line, To Pike's Peak, New Mexico and Arizonia.

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. ... WM. LITTLE & CO.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco ...

50 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BBLS N. Y. CRUSHED, Granulated and Powdered Sugar. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 TCS. PRIME RICE JUST received and for sale cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BAGS COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BOXES SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BAGS PEPPER. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BAGS ALSPICE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BOXES CANDLES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BBLS NO. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BBLS N. Y. SYRUP. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
John L. Scripps, William Bross, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860. NUMBER 42.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
All changes charged 25 cents per Square.

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.

Cassius M. Clay's Appointments.

Cassius M. Clay, Esq., the distinguished pioneer of freedom in Kentucky, will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

Marshall (Clark Co.) ... Aug. 29
Kankakee ... Aug. 30
Woodstock ... Aug. 31
Rockford ... Sept. 1
Mt. Carroll ... Sept. 3
Polo ... Sept. 4
Sycamore ... Sept. 5
Joliet ... Sept. 6
Ottawa ... Sept. 7
Henry (Marshall Co.) ... Sept. 8

Mr. Clay will be accompanied at Ottawa and Henry by Francis A. Hoffman, Esq., the Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor.

Judge Trumbull's Appointments.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in conjunction with other able speakers, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Canton ... Saturday, August 18th.
Ellisville ... Monday, August 20th.
Galesburg ... Tuesday, August 21st.
Monmouth ... Wednesday, August 22d.
Oquawka ... Thursday, August 23d.
Pittsburg ... Monday, August 27th.
Prairie Creek ... Tuesday, August 28th.
Havana ... Wednesday, August 29th.
Bath, Mason Co. ... Wednesday night, Aug. 29th.
Beardstown ... Thursday, August 30th.
Mt. Pulaski ... Saturday, Sept. 1st.

Further appointments will be made in due time.

Hon. Richard Yates,

Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, will address his fellow citizens on political topics at the following times and places, to wit:

Salem, Marion Co. ... Friday, Aug. 17
Vandalia, Fayette Co. ... Thursday, Aug. 23
Nashville, Washington Co. ... Friday, 24
Tamaroa, Perry Co. ... Saturday, 25
Jonesboro, Union Co. ... Monday, 27
Pulaski, Pulaski Co. ... Tuesday, 28
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co. ... Wednesday, 29
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co. ... Tuesday, Sept. 4
Albion, Edwards Co. ... Wednesday, 5
Fairfield, Wayne Co. ... Thursday, 6
Carmi, White Co. ... Friday, 7
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co. ... Saturday, 8
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co. ... Wednesday, 12
Paradise, Pike Co. ... Saturday, 15
Rushville, Schuyler Co. ... Tuesday, 18
Vermont, Fulton Co. ... Wednesday, 19
Carthage, Hancock Co. ... Friday, 21
Galesburg, Knox Co. ... Saturday, 22
Oquawka, Henderson Co. ... Tuesday, Oct. 2
Dixon, Lee Co. ... Thursday, 4
Galena, Jo Daviess Co. ... Saturday, 6
Lacon, Marshall Co. ... Friday, 12
Washington, Tazewell Co. ... Tuesday, 16
Havana, Mason Co. ... Thursday, 18

A. C. Fuller's Appointments.

Hon. A. C. Fuller, of Belvidere, Republican nominee for Presidential Elector, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places, to wit:

Carlyle, Clinton Co. ... August 20
Trenton ... 21
Pocahontas, Bond Co. ... 22
Lebanon, St. Clair Co. ... 23
Nashville, Washington Co. ... 24
Sparta, Randolph Co. ... 25
Evansville ... 27
Freedom, St. Clair Co. ... 28
Belleville ... 29
Centreville ... 30
Waterloo ... 31
Alton ... Sept. 1

BRISK MOVEMENT IN GRAIN.

During the past two days there has been received in this city upwards of 310,000 bushels of wheat and 192,000 bushels of corn. Of all kinds of grain the receipts during these two days foot up 538,806 bushels. The shipments of wheat during the same period amount to about 390,009 bushels, and of corn 80,000 bushels. The elevators are at work night and day, without intermission, and yet vessels have to wait sometimes two and three days before they get their cargoes on board.

THE VESSEL INTERESTS LOOKING UP.

The long-looked for "good time" which the vessel interest has been waiting for during the past three years seems to have arrived at last. A week ago wheat was taken from this port to Buffalo at 5 1-4c, and yesterday every vessel was in demand at 9 1-2 to 10c for the same cargoes. On Saturday last wheat was taken at 9c to Kingston, and yesterday 15c was paid.

The immense crops which are ready to be sent to market renders it probable that freights will rule high during the remainder of the season. The absence of quite a number of vessels in the ocean and Lake Superior trade has caused a scarcity of vessels which was not realized till now.

The advance in freights yesterday was fully 3c per bushel.

RESPONSES.

This year a vote counts as much in Winnebago as in Sangamon, and the Republicans of that single county can overthrow the adverse majorities of the three worst pro-slavery counties in Egypt. What says the old Gibraltar? You can pile up 3,300 majority if you will take off your coats and go to war. We have words of cheer from some of your neighbors. The Republicans of Stephenson have authorized the State Central Committee to draw on that county for 1,000 majority for "Old Abe." Stephenson gave Fremont 600 majority. The Republicans of Jo Daviess guarantee 800, which is 200 higher than was given four years ago. Old Kane pledges 2,800, which is up to the Fremont high-water mark. Kankakee, which did so badly two years ago, promises to return the Fremont majority, which was 1,126. Henry is going up to 1,300. DeKalb says: Draw on us for 1,800. Ogle writes: "We "gave Fremont 1,737, and if well shaken up "can give Lincoln a round 2,000."

But we don't hear anything from Lake, Kendall, Lasalle, Will, McHenry or Lee. The pro-slavery leaders boast of having made large gains in each of these counties. They flatter themselves that bad blood, discontent and mutiny have grown out of squabbles over local offices, such as clerkships and sheriffalties in some of these counties, and calculate on making votes out of the petty scrambles for crumbs and coppers. But we cannot believe that such contemptible causes should induce any lover of freedom to apostatize from Republicanism to the dogmas of Calhoun.

THE LAST DODGE.

The secret cause of the loud vaunts of the Western Douglasites that their candidate would carry New York, has come to light at last. The Douglas Rump of the bogus Democracy, and the Booby Brooks Rump of exploded Know Nothingism have wedded. The billing and cooing, the loving looks and tender dalliance, kept up by their respective leaders and journals for the past sixty days, have resulted as every body expected. The twain have covered themselves with one blanket. † John Hughes, the American Primate, in full canonicals, and Brooks, the American Booby, in full blossom, have laid down together.

Our friends in the West need not fear the result of the disgraceful union. It can have but one issue—the utter demoralization, if they have any morals left, of both parties to the contract. Americans of sense and understanding who have been such out of fear of the improper influence of the foreign Catholic element in our national politics, will not, upon the call of their self-constituted leaders and fuglemen, surrender their organization into the hands of the foe against which they have been contending for years. And Democrats whose shibboleth since 1853 has been "Death to Know Nothingism!" will not now be inclined to enter the dark-lantern lodge rooms of a defunct organization and take up the mummeries and become parties to the narrow intolerance that have always been their special scorn. It is easy for gambling politicians to trade their partisans off; but it is hard to deliver; and if the plotters at Syracuse do not realize the truth of the assertion, men in the East are not made of the same clay that is used in the West.

The bargain, though it has nothing in it which portends Lincoln's loss of the State, has one aspect in which it may be hospitably considered. We mean that it sets up in a glaring light the dishonesty and recklessness of the high contracting parties; and that no man who is not himself a hypocrite and a demagogue, can see opposing leaders setting at naught the professions of years, and with no other impulse than hope of plunder, rushing into each other's arms, without feeling that the political destinies of the country, so far as they are in the hands of our opponents, are guided only by the ambition that has no purpose higher than the spoils. But the evidences of corrupt intentions on the part of those who have thrust themselves into high places will be subserved by the consequences of their act. The Breckinridge party will be at once swelled to unexpected proportions by the flight of the Democrats who are not yet ready to recite the Know-Nothing creed; and the Republicans will gain largely by the incoming of men from each portion who have the wit to see that the effect of losing the State to Lincoln will be to make the election of Breckinridge sure. So at the end of the transaction, the tricksters will learn that have been endeavoring to fill a bladder that has punctures enough to let wind out as fast as they blow it in.

Our friends in New York have now an excuse for going to work. Let us hope they will shake off their apathy and pitch in!

Mr. Clay in McHenry County.

The Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, in consultation with prominent Republicans of the 1st Congressional District, have made a change in Cassius M. Clay's appointment for McHenry county,—fixing it at Woodstock, Friday, August 31st, instead of Marengo. The Republicans of Marengo will be provided with a first class speaker a little later in the campaign.

In a Muddle.

The two factions of the Virginia Democracy are in a very murky condition. According to the dispatches published elsewhere both Conventions have favored union and harmony and both have repudiated union and harmony! We should not wonder if such was the fact.

New York.

The chronic distemper of the New York Democracy broke out afresh in their late State Convention at Syracuse, where Fernando Wood and his gang obtained a temporary triumph over Tammany Hall by securing one-half of the seats in that conclave. A special dispatch to the New York Times says:

The position taken by Tammany Hall to-day causes terror among the Regency, and Dean Richmond is active in all companies disclaiming participation in the cheat. He and the State Central Committee agreed this morning that if Tammany Hall would remain in the Convention, a resolution should be passed declaring Tammany the only regular organization of the Democratic Party in the city and county of New York, and admitting the Mozarters to honorary seats with a privilege of casting eight votes against the nine to be cast by Tammany Hall. Your regular report will show how grossly this agreement was violated by Cagger and Company, and the refusal of Tammany Hall to take part in any subsequent proceeding. Tammany would not and did not vote for State officers, nor co her delegates hold themselves bound to support men nominated on so gross a cheat as she has been made the victim of.

Dean Richmond, anxious to avert wrath from himself, is free and plain in his denunciations of Peter Cagger, and the feeling of regret is already so strong that the Tammany men are now offered the entire appointment of the electoral ticket from their own city, if they will now return to a condition of harmony. These offers are scornfully rejected—the regular delegates expressing openly their contempt for Cagger rule, and their resolve to make the Regency feel their anger this Fall. Of course John R. Briggs is not to be counted any longer in the Tammany party.

A Conference Committee between the Union men and the State Democratic leaders, is now in progress at the Syracuse House, and everything moves on amicably.

Bets are being freely offered that the regular Democratic State ticket will not receive 7,000 votes in the city of New York, the Tammany men, for the most part, professing their individual preferences to be for James T. Brady, and there being nothing in the action of this State Convention to bind them.

The State of Europe.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

TURIN, July 29, 1860.

When Kossuth in 1851 and '52 preached the doctrine in England and the United States, that all the oppressed nationalities of Europe require is the recognition of the principle of non-intervention by the free governments, backed by the threat of a war against any power infringing that principle, he was looked upon as a visionary, and his theory of "intervention for non-intervention," as it was facetiously called, was snubbed by everybody who thought himself a practical politician. Eight years later, however, Napoleon took up his principle as regards Italy, declaring that he would not tolerate any interference there; and within a year we see Tuscany, Parma, Modena, the Legations, and Sicily, annexed or in the course of annexation to Sardinia, while Naples and Rome maintain their separate existence but precariously, and are certain to follow the common sentiment of the rest of Italy within a very few months. At Naples, the King has evidently miscalculated his personal influence. He granted the Constitution with the intention of abolishing it, just as his father and grandfather had done, as soon as he should be come able to arrest the current of revolution. Now, however, the people, more suspicious than in 1820 and 1848, cannot be so easily deluded; even the Lazzaroni have turned Garibaldians; nobody trusts the King, and the grant of the Constitution has only accelerated the complete downfall of the dynasty, which may be expected as soon as the Dictator of Sicily makes his appearance on the Neapolitan main. His organized forces now consist of three brigades of regular troops, that is to say, Italian volunteers, four battalions of Sicilian rifles, two battalions of Italian rifles, one battalion of "Sons of Liberty," mostly foreigners, two batteries of artillery, one squadron of cavalry. In a few days, however, two more brigades of regular Italian troops, six battalions of Sicilian rifles, and two batteries of artillery will be ready to take the field, all in all, about 30,000 men. A regiment of cavalry is in course of formation, and 12,000 mobilized national guards, in fact, irregular insurgents, are under arms. With these resources, Garibaldi will soon be prepared to make an attack upon Naples, and to overthrow the confusion which is now reigning there. The officers of the fleet have openly declared that they will not fight against Italians; a portion of the army protest against the foreign regiments, and insist upon the order for disbanding them; the Royal Guards and the foreigners shout, "Down with the Constitution," "Long live to Maria Theresa," the queen dowager, who is at the head of the reactionary party, while the Lazzaroni and the children in the street greet one another with a Hurrah for Garibaldi!

This state of things has seriously alarmed Austria, especially as in Hungary the demonstrations multiply, and Serbs and Croats openly express their sympathies with their former enemies of 1848. On the 8th of August the Council of the Empire is to discuss the Budget, and the Hungarian members have selected this opportunity for a parliamentary attack upon the system of centralization prevalent in Austria. They will be backed by the Bohemian, Croatian, Serb, and Walachian members; a Dalmatian, too, has promised his vote; and thus the opposition will muster strong enough to disturb the equanimity of the Cabinet and of the Emperor. After having disclosed the defects of the present system, they will recommend provincial constitutions for all the different portions of the Empire as the only possible remedy, and then give in their resignation. The Vienna Cabinet is well aware that such a resignation will be nothing short of the first sign of a revolution, and therefore are looking around for assistance.

This is the real cause of the Teplitz Conference, which resulted in a complete understanding between Austria and Prussia; and if the Syrian difficulties have for a while detached Russia from this coalition, we see England—that is to say, the Court and Cabinet—rather inclined to support the German Princes, and the King of Belgium. A great European war is scarcely to be avoided. Though the Austro-Prussian Alliance which now extends all over Germany is for the present only a defensive one, still it cannot fail to soon become offensive in the face of the rapid extension of revolution in Italy. Napoleon sees his danger, and accordingly keeps 600,000 men under arms. In the course of August he is to have an interview with King Victor Emanuel at Monaco, between the French and Italian Provinces, to arrange the future position and relations of the Empire and the Italian Kingdom—these natural allies against the coalition.

The Latin races and the German nation are pitted against one another, but revolution and enthusiasm now side with the Latin League, while the German coalition represents the oppression of other nationalities, and centralizing despotism. The Oriental question complicates the situation still more, since Europe cannot allow that Russia should annex the East while the Western and Central Powers are making war against one another; and still the Sultan and the Turkish Empire are past saving. They have wasted the respite given them by the Crimean war and the peace of Paris, without consolidating their power; and their doom is sealed since the fanaticism of the Lebanon and Damascus have roused the indignation of the civilized world against a power unable to give protection to its subjects, and to prevent the most atrocious outrages.

Col. Curtis, of Iowa, who is a candidate for re-election to Congress, has arranged for fifty-four joint discussions with Mr. Cole, the Squatter candidate, beginning at Keokuk Aug. 21st, and ending at Pella Oct. 27th.

Hon. Fitz Henry Warren, and Hon. M. L. McPherson have each a long list of stumping appointments made.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—The Republicans of the 41st Legislative District of this State, embracing the counties of Peoria and Stark, have nominated Theodore F. Hurd, of Stark, and Elbridge G. Johnson, of Peoria county, for Representatives in the Legislature.

The West Side Wide Awakes were out in full force on Thursday night, and presented a fine appearance.

GREAT STORM IN THE SOUTH.

Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

[From the N. O. Picayune of Monday.]

THE GREAT GALE OF SATURDAY.

Saturday last was the anniversary of the Last Island disaster, four years ago, and from the accounts that are pouring in upon us from all quarters, from river, lake, gulf, and coast, we judge that the effects resulting from the gale of last Saturday night will prove, in the aggregate, nearly, if not quite, as disastrous.

During the whole of the 11th there was a good deal of wind and rain in the city. Portions of the ruins of the buildings lately destroyed by fires, in Royal and Tchoupitoulas streets, were blown down, but no damage was done.

THE LAKE.

There was a lively time, during the entire day, at the Lake end of the Pontchartrain and Jefferson Railroads. At the former, the railroad wharf was a good deal broken up, the heavy timbers being washed up over the track, by the surging waves. A portion of the bath houses was swept away, as well as the bridges generally. We have heard the damage to the wharf estimated at over $3,000.

Milneburg (at the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad) was perfectly flooded, and the occupants only escaped by being carried off in boats. The pretty gardens, attached to Boudro's and to the Washington Hotel, were sadly cut up and laid waste; and some of the fine trees in front of the Washington were blown down. The shell road, constructing from Milneburg to the bayou St. John, was washed away and destroyed. Of course, on the Lake itself, the angry winds and waves made no little devastation. The yacht Ripple sank off the bayou St. John, and there was much swamping of small craft all along the shore.

* * * * * *

As a matter of course, there were all sorts of petty disasters on the lake shores. At Dan Hickok's there was quite an incursion of the water. Fishermen's huts were overflowed here and there, and pistol galleries, bath houses, bridges and piers were wildly dealt with.

LAKE BORGNE—LOSS OF LIFE.

The gale and flood were terribly severe at and about Proctorsville. We read in this morning's Crescent that the Mexican Gulf cars on Saturday evening, could not get within four miles of the town for the water on the track; the water being four feet deep on the track near the town. The shell banks and many of the houses were washed away, as many as possible of the people escaping in boats.

We hear this morning, that there was a sad loss of life in that neighborhood. Officer Brooks and others report to us that the loss of life cannot fall short of thirty, and that very likely it will even exceed that number. There is hardly a house remaining at Proctorsville.

The following are the names of those ascertained to have been lost:

The wife and six children of Amedee Fagot (Mrs. F.'s remains have been found;) Mr. Combray, keeper of the lighthouse; Wells, (whether Mr. or Mrs. accounts differ) and family, five in all; the barkeeper of Remon's coffeehouse; a family of five (colored) named Cuappalin; and a number of fishermen whose names are not ascertained.

[There is a long list of marine disasters, the details of which would not interest the general reader.]

The water at the passes rose some seven or eight feet, which was blown in from the Lake, covering the whole of the levees and lower portion of the houses. The tenants were obliged to cut away the floors of their buildings to prevent their washing away. Several lives were lost and among which were three children.

The storm overflowed the entire parish of Plaquemines, from Dr. Wederstrandt's down to the Quarantine Station. The water rose to a depth of four feet on the public roads at Pointe-a-la Hache, and on Mr. Urquhart's plantation it rose in some places nine feet. Mr. Urquhart's crop was greatly damaged, and twenty-five or thirty persons lost their lives on his place. Many of them had taken refuge in tree tops, and were either blown off by the force of the wind, or the fierce collision with the trees. At Mrs. Wilkinson's plantation, there were five or six of her negroes lost; also, two carriages, and her stables and kitchens were blown away. The large new storehouse recently built at the Quarantine Station, was blown down. There were many other sufferers by the storm, but the above are all the names or particulars that we can obtain at present. The water continued to rise for twenty-four hours, when it subsided, leaving death and destruction in its path. The orange and rice crop, all along the lower coast, is entirely destroyed.

Judge Bates in Pennsylvania—He is Serenaded at Norristown, and Makes a Speech for Lincoln.

We find the following special dispatch in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 13th inst.:

NORRISTOWN, PA., July 11th.

EDITORS INQUIRER: The Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, was here last night on a flying visit to his brother in law, the Hon. R. Gamble, and at ten o'clock P. M. he was serenaded by an immense gathering of the people.

A torch-light procession, numbering hundreds, was then formed. The proceedings took everybody by surprise, and it was conceded on all hands to have been the grandest display of the kind ever witnessed in our town. Judge Bates responded to the cheers which reached him, in a powerful speech—not long but succinct and able.

He spoke in terms of highest eulogy of Abraham Lincoln, whose name he was glad to read on all the transparencies—said "he had known him twenty years, and that he was a patriotic statesman and an honest man." The enthusiasm was unbounded. Nothing of the kind ever before occurred here, and the friends of Lincoln are in ecstacies over the strong endorsement they have received from the veteran of Missouri. On the 22d inst. they will have a meeting here.

Grand Reception of Dick Yates in Crawford County, the Home of Jim Allen, &c.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

Thursday, the 9th inst., was a day long to be remembered in Crawford county politics. On that day the largest concourse of people ever assembled in the county, met at Robinson, the county seat, to hear the "gallant Yates," (the Republican candidate for Governor,) discuss on the political topics of the day. Notwithstanding, this is the hot bed of his opponent, Mr. Allen, (the Douglas Democratic nominee for the same office,) the reception of Dick Yates in Crawford county, was the grandest affair that ever took place here. The assembled at Robinson that day, was variously estimated at from 6,000 to 9,000 people. In the procession there were one hundred and sixty couple of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, the ladies all dressed in uniform, which made a grand appearance. The wagons numbered over two hundred, amongst them were a good many six horse teams, &c. There were three wagons in the procession, each containing thirty-three little girls, each waving a flag with the name of the State she represented on it. A mechanics' wagon in the procession had on board representatives of the different trades, viz: blacksmiths, shoemakers, carpenters, coopers, saddlers, &c. This created a great deal of enthusiasm, as it passed through the streets, as each of the men on board was working at his respective trade. All along the line of march, following it in the rear, was an ox team, thirty three yoke, drawing 1 ge and rail makers, who worked away with maul and wedge. All through the procession were flags and banners without number.

REPUBLICAN.

Later from Mexico—Miramon Again Badly Whipped—General Uprising in the Valley.

[From the N. O. Picayune, Monday.]

By the British mail steamship Clyde, at Havana, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the evening of the 1st inst. The day previous to her sailing, the English Extraordinary arrived from the City of Mexico, the 29th, with the important news that Miramon had sustained another and severe defeat near Lagos, where he had been a long time surrounded.

It would appear that after obtaining reinforcements to the number of 4,000 men and 30 pieces of artillery, he attempted to make his way through to Queretaro, but was attacked and his army completely cut to pieces. The General, however, succeeded in reaching Leon, where he was again surrounded at last accounts, with but little prospect of being able to make good his escape.

The courier also brought down the news that Robles had evacuated Jalapa and fallen back on Perote, and that all the principal towns of the Valley of Mexico had pronounced in favor of the Liberal party.

It was further stated that Sr. Pacheco, the Spanish Minister, has openly given out in Mexico that he has positive instructions from home in no case to recognize the Juarez Government. It is also stated that the Minister was open in his denunciation of the constitution, and had declared that a Spanish fleet would soon be out in those waters, subject to his orders, even to the bombardment of the city of Vera Cruz, if found necessary.

Great efforts were still being made by both governments to get another conducta of $5,000,000 dispatched from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz, but no arrangement had been agreed upon up to the time of the Clyde's departure. The British Charge had given notice that he would not guarantee claimants against robberies on the road, and the merchants of both cities were naturally apprehensive of loss.

— The slave-trader Da Costa is in great tribulation. No less than eight several and distinct offers of bail have been made in his behalf, three of which were not authorized by the persons who were offered as bondsmen, and the other five were rejected as incompetent. The last of these was Mr. Nathaniel P. Harvey, who has been under examination since Thursday last. Yesterday, for some unaccountable reason, he refused to proceed with the examination, whereupon he was dismissed. It is certainly very hard that Mr. Da Costa, who appears to have so many friends out of Court, not to mention the liberal bearing of the Court itself in his behalf, cannot recover his liberty for the lack of a paltry $5,000 bond. And such, it appears, in the opinion of the prisoner. It really does not argue very strongly for the profitable state of the slave trade, this difficulty in getting bail. Mr. Da Costa is becoming quite impatient—his durance is beyond endurance, and he threatens to expose the leading slave traders in the port unless they soon come to his relief. Of course, after this the golden key to his cell will at once be forthcoming.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Day.

Auction sales this morning at 9½ o'clock, of superior Furniture of all kinds, Bedsteads, Carpets, &c., by Gilbert & Sampson, No. Lake street.

No. 100 DEARBORN-ST.—At Norris & Hyde's News Depot, No. 100 Dearborn street, have been received Harper's and Godey for September. Also they offer a large variety of campaign literature, medals, &c.

RAISE YOUR OWN STRAWBERRIES.—And to raise good ones, go to Davis, of the Morgan Gardens, for your plants. He has millions of the best varieties at his beautiful place, on Centre street, near Clybourne bridge, North Side, only two minutes walk from the horse railroad.

PERSONAL.—Among the distinguished guests at the Richmond House, we notice the following: Gen. Emerson, St. Paul; Henry Cooley, Liverpool; James Parkyn, Montreal; Wm. Meagher, do.; P. G. Newcomb, Louisiana; Hon. E. B. Washburne, Galena.

STRIKE AMONG THE TARS.—Yesterday about forty or fifty sailors out of employment marched down to the bark Sunshine and two or three other vessels, and compelled the crews temporarily to leave their posts and demand $30 per month, instead of $20 as at present. The recent advance in freights has caused dissatisfaction with the present rate of wages; but this movement did not effect anything; as the crews all returned to their vessels, and the idlers went back to their boarding houses.

WANTED.—A gentleman who has been connected with the press for the past fifteen years as printer, publisher and editor, desires to become connected with a Republican paper in some country town in Illinois or Wisconsin, as editor, assistant or publisher. The applicant has battled for freedom on slave soil, in the capacity of editor, and with his experience and tact thinks he can "do the State some service" in a noble cause on free soil. Unexceptionable references given. Address "Missouri" care PRESS AND TRIBUNE office, Chicago.

THE AID FOR THE RYAN FAMILY.—The sum realized for the relief of the widow and five little children of poor Ryan, killed at the Sherman House on Monday, is now in the vicinity of $280, and is in the hands of Cornelius Price, Esq., who will judiciously apply it for the permanent benefit of the family. We are glad to add that yesterday a few benevolent citizens purchased an excellent sewing-machine from Messrs. W. B. Young & Co., and presented it to Mrs. Ryan, who was overjoyed by a gift so timely, and which she can use in procuring support for her household. She resides on Price Place in the West Division.

MEETING OF WEST SIDE RESIDENTS.—The citizens of the West Division having any interest in the use of West Van Buren street, are requested to meet on Monday evening the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the corner of Van Buren and Canal streets, for the purpose of taking measures to induce the Common Council to include Van Buren street in, and to be protected by, the provisions of the ordinance now pending before that body, for a temporary railroad track across Lake, Randolph and Madison streets. Let every man opposed to having West Van Buren street surrendered to the perpetual use of a railroad track over it, turn out.

DISTILLERS' CONVENTION.—At an informal meeting of the Distillers of Chicago and Peoria, held at the office of Messrs. Ewing, Briggs & Co., in the city of Chicago on the 10th inst., it was resolved that a General Convention be called to meet at the Peoria House, in the city of Peoria, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at nine o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of having a general consultation, and if found practicable to adopt such measures as will produce a concert of action in the distillery interest of the West.

Questions of importance will be presented and discussed. A general attendance is desired.

It was resolved that the Secretary be requested to notify as far as possible, the distillers and others interested, in this and the adjoining States.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We learn from E. I. Tinkham and Co.'s Bank Note Reporter, Extra, that a new and dangerous counterfeit has just made its appearance, and so well executed as to deceive any one who is not on a sharp look-out. It will no doubt get a large circulation, as many of them have already been passed on our merchants. Look out for them. It purports to be on the Bank of North America, Superior City, Wisconsin, 5s, vignette, man on horseback, flock of sheep and mill in the distance, on lower right corner Indian seated, on lower left corner State arms, 5 above. The genuine have vignette an Indian camp, deer drinking, head of girl on right, right end two men, one holding a shovel and lighting his pipe, 5 above. Genuine bill is red tinted and signed H. W. Hunter, Cash., and T. M. Turlay, V. President.

CLUB MEETING.—At the meeting of the Washington Republican Club, of the South Side, held on Thursday, August 16th, the following officers were elected: President—L. Lamperts, Vice-President—L. Lipert, Secretary—Jos. Pollak. After which, an eloquent address was delivered by Mr. Hessing, showing the necessity of organization for the purpose of securing the Legislature, so that the only true representative we have in the Senate, Lyman Trumbull, may be returned again to the seat which he has filled with so much honor. The speaker proceeded to show how the Democratic party, who profess to be such great friends of laboring men, voted in Congress against the Homestead Bill, protection of home industy, &c., and spoke of the enthusiasm of the people for Lincoln, which they proved last week in Springfield. The German Republicans of the South Side are fully aroused to their duty, and will prove next November, that they are not behind in their devotion to the great principles of the Republican party, their brethren in St. Louis.

JOS. POLLAK, Sec'y.

The Awards of the United States Agricultural Society.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I have received from the Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society for distribution, the Medals, Diplomas and Certificates for the Chicago exhibitors, who can have them by calling at the Prairie Farmer office.

H. D. EMERY.

The Concert to Garibaldi.

The concert to Garibaldi and in aid of the Italian cause was less a success last evening than it should have been. In any other audience room in the city, except the Great Wigwam, the audience would have seemed a very fair one, but taken as a monster concert it comes little short of a failure, which we much regret. The object was noble, and should have been hailed as such by a full house. The programme was excellent, and should have been appreciated by the entire concert-going public. Elsewhere we present the excellent and stirring ode written by Caspar Butz, Esq., who also delivered last evening an able and eloquent address in English.

National Convention of Teachers, Shall the Next Meeting be held in Chicago?

The joint meeting of the National Teachers' Association and American Normal School Association, recently convened at Buffalo, was the most successful National gathering of teachers that has ever been held in the country. Delegates were present from all the Northern States and from many of the Southern. An excursion train from Massachusetts brought over one hundred and eighty members. The lectures and discussions were of high order, and the hospitalities of the Buffalonians were unbounded.

As some difficulty has heretofore been experienced with several of the Railroads, in securing free return tickets, and as the success of the meetings depends in a great measure upon these facilities, the location of the next meeting was referred to a committee consisting of J. D. Philbrick of Boston, James Cruikshank of Albany, and W. H. Wells of Chicago, with a recommendation that it be held at Chicago, provided arrangements can be made with the different Railroads by which the friends of education attending the Convention from abroad shall have the benefit of free return tickets.

We trust this question will be met with a spirit of liberality on the part of the different Railroads centering in Chicago, and that we shall not through any lack of facilities on their part fail to secure the location of the meeting in our city.

FOR GARIBALDI.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF CASPAR BUTZ, BY HENRY GARDNER.

"Es lebe, Feind, vor dem wir alle zittern,
Und dem Freiheit reicht ...!" [Schiller.

How firmly have we struggled, how devoutly have we prayed
To see one ray of lustre, of the time so long delayed!
Bent down upon our soil: a shroud of earth is rolled
To see the earliest glimmer of freedom's morning gold!
Through tedious nights of exile, through many lingering years,
In burning heat of summer, when autumn's fruit appears,
A large thought and longing within our hearts is found,
And still shall linger with us till we sleep beneath the ground.

Though scattered and in exile—still we were ever free,
Ever we stood, proclaiming our faith to liberty,
A book sublime and holy is an anchor to our faith,
This book you all can study and learn by what it saith.
It is the past, its record, which teaches true lessons,
That each true friend of Freedom still treasures in his heart,
And like the breeze of ocean, around the brow doth play,
And cheers the weary traveler upon his lonely way.

And thus we have been praying: oh! let the time begin,
Give us a man of action, with weapons sharpened to win!
A hero! strong and mighty, with clear and piercing eyes,
To seek the grave of Freedom and boldly bid her rise!
Who, like a reaper moving upon a ripening field,
The rank, full sheaf shall gather and hold them in his shield!
The people doth a reverence in homes made glad and free,
The people he delivered from the thrall of tyranny!

And thus now re-echoes the thunder from his side,
Within the eye-opening thunder is roaring far and wide,
In dawn the blades are gleaming, the trumpets sound a glee,
And we cry out rejoicing: All hail, oh hero, to thee!
Within the camp is waving the brightest flag of all,
The old vanguard of Freedom has answered to thy call!
The Hero of the rocky isle, great Freedom's dove call
The time has come, remember! and tyranny must fall!

They're coming now to greet thee, to speak thy praise aloud,
The thunder of thy battle has quickly called them out.
He speaks to thee, oh Victor, the sage of Syracuse,
Move thou the earth! oh, hero! As stand point thou shalt choose.
A rock that never moveth—thy noble people's might
And crush the thrones of despots in this thy gallant fight!
The Hero of the rocky isle, great Freedom's dove call
The time has come, remember! and tyranny must fall!

To them now sing thy vesper hymn as 'twas never sung before,
And let thy glittering organ pipes a flood of music pour,
The people's "ultimatum" the there is good and true,
Then tremble not, oh hero! but fight on! that is through!
Behold! a German poet, with the hearts he comes to thee,
That now on east of freedom, he lives he's the sea.
Extend thy hand and greet him and think they beat for thee,
The hearts of German people, that hearts so great and free!

We wait still for the hour, yet seem the post not,
If from the future's blossom, a wreath he loves to knot,
To deck a hero's forehead, to mark a man of deed,
Who proudly, nobly, bravely for freedom's sake dares bleed.
We sing and write in lyric verse, we dream and are at rest,
While fast the hour approaches, the hour with actions blessed.
Still nearer draws the hour for which so long we've prayed,
And Ohio sits in waiting with pencil ready laid.

For we are in the future! and so prime of mystic mood
Before the gloomy curtain that was to be construed;
But these words of flaming letters appear in wondrous slat:
The turning point, there standest! Germania, arise!
Think of the poet's warning, with every nation's call,
One only, single freedom, one freedom free us all!

LOCAL MATTERS.

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

THE MEDALS.—The dog-star rages; political letters are not read, and political speeches are not listened to. But the medals and the new and curious badge pins, with their sun pictures of the candidates, are pleasant reminders that the campaign is still progressing. The medals find their way everywhere; the expresses are loaded with packages of medals; the mails and telegraphs are burdened with orders for medals; a thousand persons before out of employment are profitably engaged in the sale of medals; a thousand operatives, male and female, are employed in the manufacture of medals, and the newspapers share the profits by telling every body where to find the medals, at McNally's 81 Dearborn street.

2,000,000 STRAWBERRIES.—Wilson's Albany Seedling, Hooker's Seedling, Longworth's Prolific, Hovey's Seedling, for sale by Geo. B. Davis, Morgan's Garden, North Side. Price $5.00 per thousand, $3.50 per five hundred, $1 per hundred. Address P. O Box 3014. aug18-3.

We call the attention of the Medical Profession in particular, and the public in general to Roger's Citrate of Magnesia—put up in Six Ounce Bottles in the form of powder, to keep in any climate. One bottle is equal to three, in its medicinal properties, of the Liquid Citrate of Magnesia. Only 25 Cents per Bottle. For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale by Reed & Co., Lord & Smith, Chicago, and at the manufactory 193 Spring street, New York. au15-1w

J. A. Smith & Co., 118 Lake street, have the best Wide Awake Uniforms got up in the States, and at lowest prices. Also 10,000 Lincoln and Hamlin medals, and of all the other candidates, they sell at New York prices. aug11-12t

LOOK SHARP.—Now you see it, and now you don't. Information having come to our ears that a peddler is visiting houses and stores, and representing himself to belong to the "Lamp and Oil Emporium," and that we have sent him around to solicit orders for our splendid Kerosene, we hereby inform the public that we have no peddlers or canvassers in the city outside our store. On and after the 14th inst. our branch store at 157 West Madison street, will be opened. CHAS. L. NOBLE, au10-2w 122 Clark street.

CHURCH'S BEST RASPBERRY JAM from Sugar Island, Michigan. The best made. For sale only at No. 22 State street. au8-2m

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Church of the Ascension (Protestant Episcopal) on Oak street, near the corner of Wells, N. D., is open for Divine service every Sunday at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday school at two o'clock P. M. Rev. William Fulton, Rector.

—First Christian (Disciple) Church, meets every Lord's Day on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker streets, W. S. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

—The Rev. Z. M. Humphrey will preach at Hyde Park at 3 o'clock P. M. next Sunday.

—Rev. L. H. Loss will preach at Lake Forest next Sabbath.

—Rev. Wm. H. Spencer, will preach at West Chicago next Sabbath at 3 o'clock P. M.

—The members of the Young Men's Christian Association will hold one of their social reunions at their rooms in the Methodist Church Block on Monday evening. Rev. T. M. Eddy will be present and address the meeting, and a good time is expected. All are cordially invited.

—The thirteenth discourse of the series of Sabbath afternoon services at request of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered at the Wigwam, on Sabbath next, at 4 P. M., by Rev. Wm. Fulton, of the Church of the Ascension. The Prayer Book of the Episcopal Service will be used.

—Mrs. Barnes, of McHenry, will give a spiritual lecture at Kingsbury Hall, on Sunday (to-morrow) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

—Divine services in the Olivet Presbyterian Church Sabbath morning, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Dr. Scott.

—Divine service every Sunday morning in St. Angarius Church, Protestant Episcopal Mission, corner Indiana and Franklin streets. Service at 10½ A. M.

—Service will be resumed in Unity Church, corner of Dearborn street and Chicago avenue, to-morrow morning to commence at half past ten. Sermon by Rev. Robert Collyer, the pastor.

DIED.

In this city, on the evening of the 16th inst., CAROLINE DAVIS, wife of Prof. G. Miracle, of Disease of the Heart, (a post mortem showed) in the 31st year of her age.

Funeral to-day (Saturday) at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of R. F. Long, 161 Monroe street, the first house north of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, between Clark and Wells street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

New York papers please copy.

General Notices.

TINNERS, TAKE NOTICE!—The subscriber, wishing to exchange his business, offers for sale his Shop, Implements and Stock in trade, to carrying on the tin and stove business, in Bement, Piatt County, Ill. There is no other shop on the Great Western Railroad nearer than twenty miles east and thirty miles east. The business of the town is good and rapidly increasing. HENRY M. SANDERS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisers in Chicago wishing to secure the trade from Western Michigan can do so by advertising in the WEEKLY CLARION, published by H. S. Clubb & Co., Grand Haven, Mich.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MAKERS.—I will sell my Soap and Candle Factory and fixtures cheap for cash ... G. H. WINCHESTER, 294 Lake street.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any Promissory Notes executed by the undersigned ... Fairfield, Iowa, certain notes of various sums ... ALEX. H. HUYETT. Fairfield, Iowa, August 1st, 1860.

NOTICE.—To Stockholders in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. ... ANSON T. HALL, Secretary. Chicago, July 24, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Bank of Macedon, Ohio ... GEORGE HARRIS, F. G. BULL, Receivers. Macedon, June 19th, 1860.

REMOVAL.—The United States Express Company have this day removed their office from No. 14 Dearborn street to the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets ...

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 82 Dearborn-st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.

GOOD COOK WANTED, and to do the work of a small family on Wabash avenue. American, English or German preferred. Any first-rate girl wanting the above situation, can address a note to Drawer 4514, and she will be called upon.

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a lumber yard, by a young man, who has had eight years experience in the business, and can give the best of city references. Address Post Office Box 3601, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good tenant desires a two story House in the West Division. Rent from $180 to $250. Address "H. F." Press and Tribune Office stating location of House, where, ever can be seen, &c.

ASTRAY.—Horse run astray from the premises of Francis Lentz, on Jefferson street near Polk, on Monday night, Aug. 13th, a chestnut colored Horse about nine years old ... J. BECKER, Francis Dentz Jefferson street, near Polk.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash or exchange for lumber, a good Steam Engine and Boiler, now sawing at Hastings, Barry County, Mich. ... Apply till sold at Right's Hotel, 22 North Wells street.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted, a pleasant house on the North Side, for a friend's family. ... J. T. RYERSON, 224 Water street.

WANTED—A German Prescription Clerk, one who is familiar not only with United States but German Pharmacopia and thoroughly understands the business. None other need apply. Inquire at ORD & SMITH'S, 43 Lake street, Chicago.

TO COOPERS AND MILLERS. TWO MILLIONS SEASONED Flour Barrel Staves and Heading, For sale at corner of State and Taylor streets, Chicago. Country orders promptly filled. P. O. Box 1370. P. T. FARDO.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN — AND — DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON MEDALS, AT BOWEN BROTHERS, 73 Lake street.

100,000 CAMPAIGN MEDALS. All the Styles and all the Candidates. Orders can now be filled without delay. Samples sent on receipt of 25 cents. McNALLY & CO., General Agents, 81 Dearborn street, Chicago. Also—PRINCE OF WALES MEDAL now ready.

THE SOLID CAMPAIGN MEDAL. MILLED EDGE, COIN STYLE (Patented.) McNALLY & CO., General Agents, 81 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE CAMPAIGN BADGE PIN, PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT on face of each Pin. The most curious and tempting device of the campaign. McNALLY & CO., General Agents, 81 Dearborn street, Chicago.

HERE'S A HARVEST FOR AGENTS. Now Ready, PRINCE OF WALES' PHOTOGRAPH MEDAL, Commemorative of the Visit of His Royal Highness to America. ... McNALLY & CO., General Agents, 81 Dearborn street, Chicago.

BIDWELL'S Coal Oil Axle Grease. I am Sole Agent in this city for BIDWELL'S COAL OIL GREASE. This grease is the best Lubricator for WAGONS, STAGES, CARTS, CARRIAGES, VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS, THRASHING MACHINES, MILL GEARINGS, AND ALL HEAVY BEARINGS, Warranted to Stand either Cold or Hot Weather. It combines the body and fluidity of Tallow, Beeswax and Oil. It does not run off from Axles, keeps them cool and bright. Beware of imitations of this grease, as there is a kind made from Rosin oil, and put up like this. CHAS. L. NOBLE, 122 So. Clark st. and 157 W. Madison.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

STORAGE.—The undersigned has facilities for the Storage of HEAVY FREIGHT, In Barrel or Bulk, and will accommodate merchants and others at favorable rates. THOMAS HALE, Warehouse and Docks adjoining Wells St. Bridge, Office No. 7 North Wells St.

DESKS WANTED—Two good Second-Hand Desks. R. NELSON HAYDEN, 186 State street.

FOR BUFFALO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, and Intermediate Ports. Large, Splendid Low Pressure and Fast Sailing Steamer ONTONAGON, Capt. B. WILKINS, Will leave her Dock, foot of South Lasalle street, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18th, at 7 P. M. ... A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents, Foot of Lasalle street, Chicago.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS — AT — 235 LAKE STREET 235. Corner of Franklin street. Self-Sealing, Self-Testing, Reliable Fruit Cans and Jars, ... Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, Masser's Five Minute Ice Cream Freezer, Ice Boxes, Water-Coolers, Pumps, Garden Engines, Rubber Hose, &c., &c. ... Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Plumbing and Japanning done promptly. THOMAS GEORGE, 235 LAKE STREET ... COR. FRANKLIN.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal Spring Water now in use. ... See advertisement in another column.

NOTICE.—Any information respecting Mr. JOHN DICKSON, formerly of Three Rivers, Canada East, will be thankfully received by his Aunt, Mrs. Harriet Dickson, Three Rivers, C. E. ...

DOG LOST.—Strayed from the Lumber Yard of the subscriber, on Tuesday, 14th inst., a ... Five Dollars reward will be paid for his return ... T. NEWHALL & CO.

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL. No. 63 Edina Place, BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS. The Fall Term of this institution, conducted by the Misses E. P. & S. M. STEVENS, will begin on Monday, Sept. 10th, 1860.

DR. JOHN BAPTISE SMITH, 109 Washington street, bet. Wells and Franklin, Cures Neuralgia, Rheumatism, And all Chronic Diseases, without the use of medicine ...

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, On Market street, between Lake and Randolph, Chicago. Liberal advances made on Consignments.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—...

Miscellaneous.

NOW READY. THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IS NOW READY, In a large compact Pamphlet of 32 double-column pages FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION AS A Campaign Document. In style so compact and cheap that, with suitable effort on the part of clubs, canvassers and local committees, it may reach every voter in the Northwest before the campaign is over. It has been prepared with great care, and it may be considered a reliable and authentic narrative of the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN,—embracing also the substance of his debates with Mr. Douglas in 1858, and a complete history of that remarkable campaign. Read the following table of CONTENTS:

CHAPTER I.—EARLY LIFE. His Ancestors—His Grandfather Murdered by Indians—His Parents—An Only Child—Adverse Circumstances—Western Schools Fifty Years Ago—Removal to Indiana—Work in the Forest—Letter Writer for the Neighborhood—The First Great Sorrow—Character of his Mother—Reading the Scriptures—Self-educated—First Books—Interesting Incident of Boyhood—Early Western Preachers.

CHAPTER II.—REMOVAL TO ILLINOIS. Illinois in 1830—Explorers in the Northern and Middle Portions of the State—Character of the Country—Remarkable Influx of Population—Removal of the Lincoln Family—Their Mode of Travel—Founding another Home—Building a Log Cabin and Making Rails—Symbols.

CHAPTER III.—FLAT-BOATMAN — CLERK — INDIAN FIGHTER. Flat-Boats and Flat-Boatmen—A Commercial Revolution—the deep Snow—Lincoln engages to take a Flat-Boat to New Orleans—Incidents of his First Trip—First entrance into Sangamon County—Builds a Boat and goes to New Orleans—Taken charge of a Store and Mill at New Salem—Primitive Customs—Personal Traits—The Black Hawk War—Volunteers—elected Captain—Volunteers a Second and Third time—The War Ended—Return Home.

CHAPTER IV.—MERCHANT—SURVEYOR—LEGISLATOR—LAWYER. Lincoln a Candidate for the Legislature—The vote of New Salem—Merchant Again—Postmaster—English Grammar—Deputy Surveyor—Elected to the Legislature—Reelected—Opinion of Lincoln—The Free Text of Genius—Studies Law, and removes to Springfield—A Reminiscence—Lincoln's First Speech—Political Complexion of Illinois for Twenty Years—Lincoln recognized as a Leader—Twice he receives the vote of his Party for Speaker—Summary of his career in the State Legislature.

CHAPTER V. Resolves to devote himself to his Profession—The Presidential Canvass of 1840—Is placed on the Electoral Ticket—First Contests with Douglas—The Law Again—Some of Lincoln's characteristics as a Lawyer—His Marriage—The Canvass of 1844—Is again placed on the Electoral Ticket—Discussions with Calhoun (of Scarcity Celebrity)—His Speech on the Tariff—Speeches in Indiana.

CHAPTER VI.—IN CONGRESS. Unanimously nominated for Congress—His opponent, Peter Cartwright—Unprecedented Majority—Enters Congress—A Brilliant Array of Great Names—A Consistent Whig Record—The Mexican War—Lincoln votes for all the Supply Bills—Proof from the Record—The position of the Whig Party in relation to the Mexican War—Ashmun's Resolution—Present Leaders of the Democracy on the Mexican War—Slavery in the District of Columbia.

CHAPTER VII. Reason for Retiring from Congress—The Canvass of 1852—Repeal of the Missouri Compromise—Again in Politics—Encounters with Douglas—Retreat of the "Little Giant"—An Opposition Legislature—Election of U. S. Senator—Magnanimous conduct of Mr. Lincoln—Organization of the Republican Party in Illinois—Speech of 1856.

CHAPTER VIII.—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST WITH DOUGLAS IN 1858.

For the purpose of giving this Campaign Biography the widest circulation, we will furnish it at the following reduced rates:

Single copies ... 5 Cents.
Per dozen ... 40
Per hundred ... 2.50
Per thousand ... 20.00

When ordered by mail, one cent each must be added for postage. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

PRESS & TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING COMPANY, 51 ... CLARK STREET ... 51 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. The attention of Railroad, Steamboat, Manufacturing, and other Corporations or Companies, and business men throughout the Northwest, is directed to our facilities for executing any description of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING Which are such as to enable us to execute the largest orders, at short notice and low prices. We give particular attention to all kinds of Printing for and required by Savings Bank Associations, Manufacturing Companies, Railroad Corporations, Insurance Companies, Loan Fund Associations, Town Corporations, Religious Societies, Agricultural Societies, Benevolent Societies, Gas Light Companies &c. &c. &c. ... Insurance Policies & Applications, BANK CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS, Handsomely printed on nice paper and bound to order. BLANKS USED BY STATE COUNTY AND CITY OFFICERS Furnished at short notice. ... WM. H. RAND, Supt., 51 Clark street, Chicago.

OAK ORCHARD Acid Springs! These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., eight miles South of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. ... H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York.

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR Ambrotype Medals of LINCOLN AND HAMLIN, DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON, BELL AND EVERETT, BRECKENRIDGE & LANE. Badges! Badges!! Badges!!! ON FINE SATIN. CAMPAIGN FLAGS, ... J. H. JOHNSON, No. 72 State street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4268. H. S. LANDON, Agent.

LITTLE, BROWN & COMP'Y, Boston, WILL PUBLISH SEPT. 1st, VOL. II OF A HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND, BY JOHN G. PALFREY, LL. D.

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock, Performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock. ADMISSION:—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4 and $5.00.

Saturday Evening, August 18th, LAST NIGHT of the charming Comedienne, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL! The evening's entertainment will commence with the Grand Military Drama of the FRENCH SPY. Mathilde, (With Arab Boy,) with Dance and Combat, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL. Grand Military Dance by the Gale Sisters. To conclude with the Comic Scotch Drama entitled a BONNIE FISH WIFE. Miss Thistledown, a Romantic Young Lady, Maggy MacFarline, a New Haven Fish Wife. — MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL. With the popular Scotch Ballad of Caller Herring.

GRAND EXCURSION TO KENOSHA, WIS. The Houston M. E. Sabbath School Will make an Excursion from Chicago to Kenosha, Wis., on SATURDAY NEXT, 18th inst. ...

KINGSBURY HALL.—One Week Longer, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13th. D. C. LA RUE'S Wonderful Panopticon! Or Life-Moving Mechanical Exhibition of the War in India and the Sepoy Rebellion. The most thrilling of all modern Miracles, embracing an astounding combination of 80,000 Moving and Acting Models of Men, Horses and Animals. No exhibition in the world has created so profound a sensation. The PANOPTICON was exhibited in London to the nobility, aristocracy and gentry, for a period of SIXTY CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS. ... Exhibition every night at 8¼ o'clock. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Exhibition Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 o'clock.

THE TENTH EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS, Including Agricultural Implements and Products, under the direction of the Chicago Mechanic's Institute, Will be opened at the WIGWAM, in Chicago, on Tuesday Evening, August 28th, 1860, and continue until Thursday Evening, September 6th. ... JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, Superintendent of Exhibition.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady can have pleasant rooms with a private family on the North side. ... Address P. O. Box 613.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street between State and Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen, or a Gentleman and wife, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 42 Van Buren street.

UNITED STATES MAIL—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's ... Chicago and Liverpool ... JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense tree structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA, Is now open for public traffic. ... ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS ...

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., Broadway, New York, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, Would invite all Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers From the West to visit them. Their Stock is large, and the SALESROOMS THE LARGEST IN AMERICA. Great inducements are offered to buyers for Cash.

POLITICAL MEDALS. Ten Thousand Political Medals just received. LINCOLN AND HAMLIN MEDALS, DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON MEDALS, BRECKINRIDGE & LANE MEDALS, BELL AND EVERETT MEDALS, For sale by the dozen or hundred. W. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller, 148 Lake street, Chicago.

POLITICAL BADGES. Lincoln and Hamlin Badges, Douglas and Johnson Badges, ON SILK, ASSORTED COLORS. For sale by the dozen or hundred by W. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller, 148 Lake street, Chicago.

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life. SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. CARLILE BOYD, T. C. VAN BUREN, Agents.

GREAT CHANCE FOR MILLERS. The War Eagle Mills, GALENA, ILL. FOR SALE OR RENT.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers 42 Lake street. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, Bedsteads, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Aug. 18th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 42 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting in part of Parlor Suits, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, and every description of Parlor Furniture ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House.

MORTGAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES. Will be sold at AUCTION, to the highest bidder for cash, on TUESDAY, Aug. 21st, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., Eight Phelan Billiard Tables at Tremont Exchange ... TWO ROSEWOOD TABLES, Carved. TWO BIRCH TABLES, Plain. FOUR ROSEWOOD TABLES, Plain ...

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—The Lease and Furniture of a Workingmen's Boarding House, situated in a good locality and full of boarders. ...

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the Residence occupied by himself in Lake View ... JAMES H. REES, 46 Lasalle street.

LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP. A number of Corner and other Lots for sale cheap in Dr. Egan's Garden, West Side. ... W. D. EGAN.

HOUSE AND LOT.—For Sale, a House and Lot situated at No. 117 South Jefferson street ... AMBURST & DOUGLAS.

COP WASTE FOR SALE.—No. 1 Cop Waste, Dock and Thread Waste, Colored Waste. ... M. K. JESUP & CO., 44 Dearborn street.

BOILER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Two Large Double Flue Boilers FOR SALE LOW, ... Chicago P. O.

LOT ON MICHIGAN AVENUE. ... CORY & DWIGHT, West Water Street, near Lake Street Bridge.

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE, Within 30 Miles of Chicago. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY ... LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R. Co., Chicago.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE For Sale at a Sacrifice. ...

Wanted.

WANTED—I want to Contract ... WILLIAM BUTTS.

WANTED—A Rare Chance ...

ATTENTION.—A young Black Republican ...

WANTED—A Building Lot ...

WANTED—To Exchange a ... JOHN WOOLNER.

WANTED—A situation as Clerk ...

WANTED—A Situation on a Farm. ... GEORGE STEEL.

WANTED.—WORSTED KNITTERS, at A. GRAVES', 78 Lake street.

$10,000 OF BUSINESS PAPER Wanted at Low Rates. J. L. LEE, 22 Clark street, corner of Lake.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell CAMPAIGN MEDALS. ... JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Seal Cutter, 159 Fifth street, Cincinnati, O.

COAL WANTED.—Sealed Proposals will be received ... GEO. P. HANSON, County Agent.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. ... $11 to $22 per Month. ... E. G. JONES, 2d Infantry.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Madam Akerstrom's Hall, for Balls, Fairs, Meetings, &c. ...

HOTEL FOR RENT.—At the Freight Depot of the Chicago, Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne Railroad ...

BANKING OFFICE TO RENT.—No. 60 Lasalle street ... JOEL GURLEY.

NEW AND SECOND Hand Pianos ... 118 Lake street.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS. Wanted in every County throughout the Western States ... Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine. ...

NEW BOOK FOR THE ORGAN. ... OLIVER DITSON & CO.

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.

SLAVERY AND POLYGAMY.

In a speech delivered in the United States Senate, on the 16th of May last, Mr. Douglas summed up in the following language the results thus far achieved by Popular Sovereignty:

"Now, what has been the result? My views were [illegible] ... ures of 1850, and his were rejected. Has the South been excluded from all the territory acquired from Mexico? What says the bill from the House of Representatives now on your table, repealing the slave code in New Mexico, established by the people themselves? *It is part of the history of the country that under this doctrine of non-intervention, this doctrine that you delight to call squatter sovereignty, the people of New Mexico have introduced and protected slavery in the whole of that Territory. Under this doctrine they have converted a tract of free territory into slave territory more than five times the size of the State of New York. Under this doctrine slavery has been extended from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, and from the line of the Republic of Mexico, not only up to 36 deg. 30 min. but up to 38 deg.*—GIVING YOU A DEGREE AND A HALF MORE SLAVE TERRITORY THAN YOU EVER CLAIMED."

A brief history of the manner in which slavery was thus carried a degree-and-a-half further North than the South claimed, may not prove uninteresting; and it will also disclose the fact that the responsibility rests in part upon the Democratic members of Congress from Illinois who are now seeking a re-election. On the 16th of December, 1858, Otero, Delegate in Congress from New Mexico, wrote from Washington city to A. M. Jackson, Secretary of the Territory, in these words: "I have been requested by General Reuben "Davis (Member of Congress from Mississippi) "to write you, requesting you to draw up an "act for the protection of property in slaves "in New Mexico, and cause the same to be "passed by our Legislature." Mr. Jackson, obedient to the power which had given him a federal office, complied with the request. A law of the most stringent character was passed, carrying slavery, in the language of Mr. Douglas up to the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude. Judge Keithly, the speaker of the Territorial Legislature, subsequently introduced a bill for the repeal of the law, believing that many of the members had supported it under a misapprehension, and that they would be glad of the opportunity to reverse their votes. His attempt cost him his office. The Legislature declared the Speaker's chair vacant, elected another person to fill it, and Judge Keithly, under the pressure that was brought to bear against him, resigned his seat and went home.

By the act of Congress creating the Territory of New Mexico, it was provided that all the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and void. When the act establishing slavery in New Mexico was brought before Congress, Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, offered a bill declaring said act to be null and void. All the Republicans of the House voted for it; all the Democrats and South Americans voted against it. Among the names recorded in the negative are those of John A. Logan, (d. w.) Isaac N. Morris, and James C. Robinson—Democratic Representatives from Illinois. Fouke and McClernand paired off with Republicans, which is equivalent to a vote against the bill. All of these men, except Morris, are now candidates for re-election; and the people of Illinois, while giving to Judge Douglas all the credit which he claims for having been instrumental in securing this extension of slavery into free territory, will not forget that he is indebted to Fouke, Logan, (d. w.) McClernand and Robinson for their zealous co-operation in securing the result. When they read the above extract from Judge Douglas' speech, let them remember that these Illinois Representatives gave their votes in favor of carrying slavery "a degree-and-a-half further north than the "South ever claimed."

That "twin relic of barbarism," Polygamy, with its inseparable abominations, also lent its aid at the same session to swell the triumph of Douglas and "my great principle." A bill for its suppression in Utah having been brought before the House, Messrs. Fouke, Logan (d. w.) McClernand, Morris and Robinson voted against it.

—We ask the people of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts, if they are prepared to indorse these votes of their Representatives in Congress, by re-electing the men who gave them? Are they willing to become parties to the act by which free territory five times as large as the State of New York, has been converted into Slave territory? Are they so in love with the foul abomination of Utah as to be willing to shoulder the responsibility for its longer continuance? These questions the people of those districts are now compelled to answer. The re-election of the men named will be an answer in the affirmative—their defeat will place the whole responsibility of their acts upon their own shoulders.

HOW IT WAS SETTLED.

The *World* in a long editorial on Mr. Lincoln's little speech at Springfield, says:

"They (the Southern States) see plainly that free labor can emigrate and adapt itself to pioneer life with vastly more facility than slave labor."—"The experiment in Kansas settled that matter."

Our respectable cotemporary is not well informed as to the *facts* in the Kansas struggle. The "emigration" which settled the matter was not all in the usual course of that movement. It was the product not simply of a desire to seek new homes, but also of a determination to repel the outrages which the pro-slavery men began for the purpose of driving out the Freesoilers who had gone to the Territory. The pro-slavery men began the fight—and what the contest really "settled" was that the "Yankees" can and will fight in a good cause—a fact which the Southern ruffians who undertook to overrun the Territory really doubted at first, because the Northern men were not always displaying their bowie-knives and revolvers. Kansas was made free not alone by the natural course of emigration, but by strenuous exertion, and the necessity of meeting energetically the ruffian violence which the general government suffered to go unrebuked. There, as elsewhere, vigilance and energy were the price of liberty—and this is well known here in the city of Chicago where we had the fullest opportunity for information, and where so much of the "material aid" to the free State men was dispensed. There can "no longer be a question in any discerning mind" that slavery in its very nature is aggressive, and must be watched and guarded against as such.

Many well meaning persons at the East seem never to have known the *real facts* as to the *origin and progress* of the Kansas struggle. The editor of the *World* seems to be of that class, and we commend him to the study of the history for the past five years of the Western portions of his own country.

THE FIVE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAYS.

The managers of the five great railways leading to the seaboard, the Grand Trunk, the New York Central, the New York and Erie, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio, met a short time since at Saratoga and agreed upon uniform rates of freight, and bound themselves in severe penalties to adhere strictly to the terms agreed upon in relation to the several matters which were subject of discussion. An association was formed, and the manager of each of the roads in turn is to be for three months the executive officer of the combination. J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Central, is the first President, and will inaugurate and give efficiency to the system. The only change made for the present on rates from this city is an advance of five cents per hundred on fourth class freight and ten cents per barrel on flour. We believe, however, it is understood that these rates are to be gradually increased hereafter, but what is to be the limit, so far as we know, has not transpired. The public ought not to complain if fair remunerating rates are reached, but should the combination be used to force freights up to extortionate figures it will become an oppressive and intolerable monopoly.

CARDINAL HUGHES.

It is stated by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that the Poor Old Pope has at length determined to confer the Cardinalate upon Archbishop Hughes; and that the red hat, the symbol of the office, will be sent to the fortunate prelate in September.

The *Inquirer* says that Dr. Hughes is the "first American citizen" upon whom a Cardinalate has been bestowed. John Hughes is no American citizen. He is a subject of the Pope, owing him allegiance, in spite of his residence and privileges in this country, superior to any which he yields to the Republic. His principles, sympathies, theology, notions of government and of civil and religious liberty, are Papal not American; and his elevation to a new dignity in the Church is only another evidence of his unmitigated hostility to the principles on which our institutions are founded. His accession to the Sacred College is for this country a doubtful power.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

The Weather and the Crops—Resignation of Chief Justice Shaw—Bell-Everettites at it—Hon. Wm. H. Seward in Boston—The Unitarian Monthly Meeting.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BOSTON, Aug. 13th, 1860.

Boston is a good deal deserted. During the month of July the weather was unusually cool, but August has made full amends by a succession of hot and sultry days. Owing to the cool weather in July and the abundant rains of even the present month, the country never presented a greener and fresher appearance at this season. And still the corn has grown well, nobody can tell when or how. Hay is not too plenty, and it is confidently prophesied that it will be unusually high the coming year. This opinion has prevailed for two months. The difficulty of curing well is assigned as a reason for this opinion, and I think, also, that the demand is more and more outrunning the supply.

Chief Justice Shaw has resigned, after thirty years of honorable service. At the age of eighty, fifty-five years after his admission to the Suffolk bar, he seeks the retirement which his age demands, fully enjoying the respect and confidence of the people of the commonwealth. His resignation is to take effect in September next, just thirty years from the date of his appointment by Gov. Levi Lincoln, in September, 1830, as successor of Hon. Isaac Parker. There is a good deal of speculation as to who the new Chief Justice will be. Judge Hoar, Judge Bigelow and Charles Sumner have been mentioned. The Boston *Advertiser* announces that the latter could not accept the office if it were tendered to him, and that his name has been suggested without his knowledge or consent.

The Bell and Everett Central Club has "flung to the breeze a fine new banner, 50 by 80 feet," and has "dedicated a hall to the noblest cause on earth, excepting the Christian religion." George Lunt announced that a "young Kentuckian had just taken off his hat to the flag in front of their quarters." Mark this, my good friends of the great Northwest, and sit down again and count the cost of going out with 20,000 to 50,000 majorities against this young Kentuckian with his hat off under a 50 by 80 fine new banner! Mr. Lunt "cared nothing for that piratical signal, the platform of the Republican party." He pitched into the "abolition tirades of Charles Sumner," and stood up for "the moral right and constitutional sanction of slavery." He said that "this was not an election but a revolution." Having whimpered most eloquently over the prospect of disunion, he sagely remarked that "the two great impediments in the way of the Bell party were want of knowledge and want of faith." Verily a little light and a little principle *would* help the Bell-Everettites. If they could get but a squint at facts and but a grain of faith in some sound principle, how the dead would live again! Mr. Lunt put it as an hypothesis that "the naked object of their party is to defeat the Republicans," an idea which tickled the six hundred immensely. He closed by abjuring "the central soul of New England to do her duty toward the salvation of the national ship." Six hundred barnacles doing their duty by the national ship, having neither wit to see nor faith to believe that by pure administration to guide, and by firm policy to apply the steady will of an intelligent and honest people, a nation shall hold its place in the onward course of history! The President of the Bell-Everettites in Cambridge "reprobated the purpose of the Republicans to make free labor the only respectable labor," and asserted "as a business man" that there is as much freedom the other side of Mason and Dixon's line as on this side." The letter of D. D. Barnard of New York, was ordered printed to the number of ten thousand copies, as campaign document No. 1. The "country will be flooded" with these ten thousand copies of squeak No. 1 of the ignorant and unbelieving Bell-Everettites.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward arrived in the city at half-past nine last night, *en route* from Maine. He was met at the depot of the Boston and Maine road by a large deputation of the young and hearty Republican Wide-Awakes of Boston. Hon. Henry Wilson and Charles Francis Adams escorted the distinguished Senator to the Revere House, where he made a speech in his happiest vein. His simple, tender and manly acknowledgement of his indebtedness to John Quincy Adams cannot be unworthy a second reading, if you have already printed it.

Mr. Seward's prophetic assurance of victory, especially of a large majority for Lincoln in New York, was received with immense applause. Mr. Seward has done his utmost to avoid any public demonstrations, but the irrepressible enthusiasm which he awakens will have expression.

Let me call the attention of your readers, who would like a pleasant Christian record of what Unitarians are doing, to the Monthly Journal of the American Unitarian Association, edited by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the accomplished Secretary of the Association, and published by the new Unitarian publishers, Walker, Wise & Co. This is intended to be a denominational paper, not so much as against other people as to look after Unitarian matters. Mr. Clarke, whose liberal Christian spirit and sincere Christian "faith working by love" can be surpassed in no denomination, is now in the second year of his most acceptable service as the Secretary of the Association, and to him it is chiefly due that the Monthly presents so faithful and genial a record of Unitarian doings. Mr. Clarke's liberality is indicated by the fact that his pulpit has been occupied during his occasional absences the past year by several orthodox clergymen, such as Mr. Manning, the junior pastor of the Old South. Such genuine Christianity of the heart and life has done a great deal to form ties of fellowship between those of different beliefs, and I can assure any Western Christian, of whatever sect, that the Monthly which Mr. Clarke edits will do him good, even if he should not find all the letter of the word as he holds it. A faithful man, true and good as few are, alike gentle and generous, yet earnest and brave, doing in his way and with his might the good which he finds to do, Mr. Clarke is a shining exponent of that liberal faith which has so large a place in Boston.

Walker, Wise & Co., the new Unitarian publishers, have one of the finest locations in Boston for their business, and are taking a leading rank. The members of the firm are young men, fully deserving their large success, and not unworthy the distinction accorded them as *the* Unitarian publishing house of New England.

DOCTOR.

The American Railway Union.

[From the New York World.]

A committee headed by J. V. Z. Blaney, prof. in Northwestern University, issues a circular dated at Chicago, July, 9th, which makes us acquainted with the name and object of "The American Railway Union." The association intends

"To obtain, so far as possible, the use of railroad trains and stations, and other public conveyances; to provide a suitable secular, moral and religious literature for the same, which shall be neither sectarian nor sectional; and to employ the requisite agency for executing and superintending the work."

The union is to consist, at present, of such persons as shall sign the circular, and the committee will proceed immediately to draw up a constitution and begin the work upon any roads which may be opened to them. The details of the plan are not made known, and are probably not yet perfected. We suppose it is intended to obtain, if possible, the book peddling privilege on railroads, to the exclusion of those who at present carry on this business. We would remark, without disparagement of the aims of this society, that we have been pleased to observe the comparatively unexceptionable quality of the publications usually offered for sale on our thoroughfares. While they have comprised the more recent and popular books of fiction and travel, and the leading weekly papers, we have rarely seen a "flash newspaper," or an obscene "yellow cover," while books of a serious and even religious character have not been wanting. This may not be so in all parts of the country, but it certainly is true of the Northeast. We suggest to the "Union" that it may be their most rapid and effectual method to enter, in some way, into partnership with those who already occupy the ground, and then endeavor to exert an influence upon their operations in cases where changes seem desirable.

—How and why the Boston Bee was brought ... to "any part of the Chicago ... is thus told by a correspondent of the Providence *Press*: [illegible]

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Progress of the Campaign.

A DOUGLAS DEMONSTRATION.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

LINCOLN, ILLINOIS, Aug. 15, 1860.

A large Democratic demonstration has been made here, to-day—nearly as large as our Republican Ratification in June last. A procession, numbering 144 wagons, three Hickory Club Companies, and several horse-back riders, drew its dusty, noisy length, over a mile of road. The counties of Sangamon, McLean, Menard, Tazewell, DeWitt, Mason and Macon had been swept for the occasion, and poured upon us such a horde of vandals as we could hardly believe existed in the State. "unwashed" and "uncombed," were gentle epithets to apply to a considerable portion of the crowd. That there were very many highly respectable people here from a distance, we do not deny; but that the larger part were the rakings of doggeries and the mentally unfurnished, is most true.

If I were to estimate the number present, I should place it at 4,000. This, I honestly believe, is near the true figure. I think one-fourth of the crowd were Republicans residing hereabouts; one-third of it were women and children; the remainder were brazen-throated Irish, and men who still believe in General Jackson.

In the afternoon, Jas. C. Allen, candidate for Governor, made the same lengthy and verbose speech he delivered at Bloomington, and which you published. Some of our men had the copy of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE which contained the speech, and followed him, sentence by sentence. I was astonished to hear him assert that he believed "*slavery a great moral and social evil.*" What is to become of "nigger-equality?" Has any Republican ever gone farther than to assert that slavery is a great moral evil? Yet in the face of this declaration, Allen went through the usual long and vulgar Democratic tirade about the "nigger." If any of your readers feel curious about what he said, and how he contradicted himself, let them read Allen's speech in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, and what Judge Trumbull said in reply.

Jim Robinson, by whom this people is misrepresented in Congress, followed Allen, bellowing, one would judge, from the effects of colic, by the wind that escaped him. Robinson is a low fellow, at best. The clown of any circus is his superior in manners and language. His speech abounded with such phrases as "kennel politicians," "sinks," and others too vulgar to repeat.

An effort was made, during the afternoon, to run two stands of speakers; but Singleton—the "Silver Heels Stallion" man of Quincy—being put up in a wagon at the South of the Court House, so "petered out" that the crowd left him, and he got down.

Towards evening liquor flowed freely and fights were the only order and some free hugging o women took place publicly. Finally there came a torch-light procession, then "Tall Quivering" McClernand showed his pin-feathers, and one or two nameless orators made night hideous with their drunken brawlings and at ten o'clock P. M., all is tolerably quiet; the Court House is full of men and women from a distance, promiscuously mingled, who purpose passing the night there. Now there is a shout for "Douglas," and now all is tranquil.

We have just learned that a man was run over and killed by the upward-bound train.—Who or what he is our informant cannot affirm.

REPUBLICAN.

GOOD NEWS FROM KNOX.

GALESBURG, Aug. 15, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I notice in to-day's *Tribune* comments on the vote of Northern Illinois in 1860 as compared with 1856. And the question is asked if the assertions made by some of the sham Democracy in their speeches in Egypt, with regard to the accessions to their ranks in the north, are true. Now it would seem to one living here in old Knox, that such nonsense was not worth noticing. But for the benefit of your readers in remote parts of the State, I will say that having traveled over the counties of Knox, Warren, Mercer and Henry, and having an extensive acquaintance with the inhabitants, I know that there has been a very decided change in their politics. I say this from actual acquaintance with a very large number who have joined the Republican ranks. The largest portion of them formerly shouted for Douglas, and I have not known of a single instance of those who voted for Fillmore in '56, who have changed to Democrats, but all who have changed to my knowledge, have joined the Republicans.

The Belleverett move does not *move* the spirits here. There was a convention at Knoxville last week, and when the meeting was called to order, it was found to consist of *seven* members. There will probably be that many votes for Bell in this county next November, if this should be a healthy season. The thirty seven thousand Fillmore victims of '56 have been enlightened.

You have not heard from this portion of the State from the fact that we have had such a bountiful harvest that there has been no time to attend to anything else. But next Tuesday, Aug. 21st, the campaign will be inaugurated in this section. On that day Senator Trumbull, N. B. Judd, Lovejoy and other distinguished orators will discourse to twenty thousand people. Depend upon it these counties that I have mentioned will show a very large increase over the Fremont election. You can set Knox down for two thousand majority for "Old Abe," and every vote shall be there in November.

Yours, &c., C.

FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER.

GALENA, Aug. 15, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

You publish the report that Jo Daviess county will not give as great a majority for Lincoln as she did for Fremont. This report excites the risibilities of Republicans here, and if the other reports of Democratic gains are no more reliable than this, our Republican friends need give themselves no trouble concerning them.

This county has been very thoroughly canvassed already; we have a host of Republicans at work circulating documents, &c. We *know* how the people stand, and can assure you *most positively*, that we shall gain largely upon the Fremont vote.

In nearly every township we *know the names* of several who have abandoned the two-faced Douglas Democracy, and have joined the hosts of Freedom. There are *thirty* members of our Wide-Awake Club in Galena, who have hitherto been numbered among the Democrats, and we shall conquer this stronghold of Democracy (the city of Galena) at our November election. Mark the prediction.

Please assure your friends in Egypt that Jo Daviess will do her full duty, and that the Republican gains in Illinois are by no means confined to the Southern and Central portions of the State.

P. S.—I have reliable assurances that our sister counties—Stephenson and "little Carroll"—will increase their majorities of '56 by hundreds. The Northwest corner is "all right."

JOINT DEBATE IN WHITE COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CARMI, White Co., Ill., Aug. 9, 1860.

On Tuesday last there was a large gathering at this place, to hear the people's favorite, Leonard Swett. The notice of his coming disturbed the Squatter Sovereigns, and they inquired if we would divide time with them. We were glad to do so, as free discussion eradicates false impressions. As we anticipated, the Hon. S. S. Marshall was their champion, who, by the way, is the most courteous among the Locofoco leaders in this Congressional District.

Swett led off in a speech of one hour, fairly stating the issues before the country. Marshall then spoke for one hour and a half, in the usual style, charging sectionalism, Abolitionism and negro equality. He scarcely noticed a solitary position taken by Swett. In fact, as Swett said, if his speech had had the small-pox, Marshall never got near enough to it to be in any danger of catching it. Swett then rejoined for half an hour, in the finest strain I ever heard. He more than filled the high opinion and expectations our people already entertained of his powers as a reasoner and an orator. He utterly demolished Marshall and the Democracy, and I will venture to say, no man ever saw a set of people better pleased with the result of a discussion than were the Republicans upon this occasion. After Swett finished his speech, three cheers were given for "Old Abe." A Douglas man proposed three cheers for his candidate, to which a feeble response was given. Three groans were then called for, for the "Little Giant," and given with a will. Day is breaking low down in Egypt, and White County will do her duty for the "Long Sucker."

Yours, B.

WARREN COUNTY.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Aug. 15, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I am afraid the Republicans of other counties will think we have gone to sleep in this county, which I assure you is not the case. We are hard at work, and, while we do not make as much noise either on the streets or through the papers as in other counties, yet a work is quietly going on that will tell on election day. In 1856 the Democrats had 319 majority in this county; in 1858 we had a majority of 331, making the best work in the State in that great fight. This was accomplished by holding evening and afternoon meetings in almost every school district in the county, and by a thorough canvass of the voters. In that campaign the speaking was mostly done by J. D. Wolfe and P. E. Reed, two active and thorough going Republicans. This fall we have beside them Messrs. W. B. and N. L. Greer, Gen. E. A. Paine, Dr. Gilbert and others, who are doing their duty fully. Messrs. Wolfe and Reed are holding four or five meetings a week in different parts of the county. You may look for at least 500 majority from Warren.

On the 21st Judge Trumbull, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. Wm. Kellogg and J. H. House are to be here. If the weather is fair it will be the greatest gathering ever held in this county. We have a Wide Awake Club here of over one hundred members, all good, active, sober young men. We have also a Republican Band. The instruments were bought by the Republicans, and in return the band are to play for us throughout the campaign.

On Monday night last Judge Kellogg came in on the train and was in Monmouth. About 9 o'clock the Wide Awake Club, numbering over 70, after marching through the streets preceded by the band, called him out at the Baldwin House, where he was stopping, with three hearty cheers. ... [illegible] ... half an hour from him. We all know the Judge here, all like him, ... candidate ... Tell our Republican brethren that Warren [illegible]

County is all right, and that Abe Lincoln will be our next President. Yours, H. M. Y.

HENRY COUNTY.

GENESEO, Aug. 14, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

We are up and doing the fair thing, and as a proof of the fact, permit me to inform you that we had a mass meeting in fact, on yesterday. Although the clouds looked foreboding and indicated a storm, it had no terror to the faithful, and "Gov. Hammond's Mud Sills" came in by thousands; some armed with the maul and wedge, and expending a vast amount of muscle on logs that would require as strong an arm as that of Old Abe, together with a large amount of the concentrated gas of the Pigmy Giant, before they would yield rails enough to string a Lincoln banner on; others with flags and devices of various kinds, but all appropriate for the occasion.

After the vast multitude had assembled around the speakers' stand in the public square Martin P. Sweet, Esq., from Freeport, gave us one of his best speeches, and held the audience spell bound with his eloquence for at least two hours. He was then followed by Capt. O. C. Gray, of Ottawa, who, among other things, said he was not much of a lawyer, but would get old Dan (Webster) to assist him; and he then put Douglas on trial for lying, treachery, and being in favor of the extension of slavery, &c. He convicted the little dodger on all three counts, and that, too, by his own mouth, and reference to his past record. The fact is, Gray is one of the most logical and sound political speakers in the State, and his speech has given what few Democrats we have here a severe attack of the colic, "and it is not well they feel themselves;" but then, most of them are bound down to their idol, and I fear are left to their hardness of heart, that they may be damned.

At night there was a large number here from Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, and among them several hundred Wide-Awakes, who, in company with those of Geneseo, made a grand display in torch-light procession. After listening to a fine address from Hosford, there was a presentation of a beautiful banner, by the young ladies, to the Wide-Awakes of Geneseo. Then followed a speech from that wag, Bob Smith, and several others, whose names are not remembered, but all good, and the finale—a grand supper at the Geneseo House, in Abe. Miller's best style, accompanied with toasts, speeches, &c., &c.; then a general break for the cars. All appeared to be happy but the Democrats.

Your's truly, S.

Renewal of Howe's Sewing Machine Patent.

An application has been made to the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for a renewal for seven years of Howe's patent on the sewing machines. We observe that all the leading papers of the Union are protesting against the extension. Howe has already reaped a princely fortune from his improvement. He has received a munificent reward. And to indulge him for seven years longer in his monopoly, is to put the inordinate cupidity of an individual above the interests of the public. The aim of the law is to secure to an inventor an adequate compensation for the patience, toil and money he may have expended in perfecting his machine. But after he has been adequately compensated, the improvement reverts to the public. This is the theory of the law. But we regret to say that in many instances it has been sadly abused by Commissioners. One glaring instance was the renewal of the Morse patent on telegraphing. He had already attained large wealth, and great honors were heaped upon him. Many persons through him had also amassed fortunes. The object of the patent laws was fully satisfied in his case. But very unfortunately for the public the monopoly was extended seven years longer, and as a cotemporary truly remarks, the extension is a barrier to a Pacific telegraph, because no company or individual can use a line of telegraph to the Pacific without the consent of the owners of the Morse patent, and hence the combination controls that enterprise, and can impose its own terms.

In regard to the unjustifiable extension of the Howe patent, we fully endorse the following remarks of the St. Louis *Democrat* on the subject. A general protest should be sent to the Commissioner of Patents at Washington before this wrong on the public is perpetrated:

At the present time an application for a renewal of a patent is pending in Washington, which we sincerely trust will be defeated. It is the application for an extension of the Howe patent on the needle and shuttle combination on the sewing machine—an invention that has, by his own acknowledgment, yielded an income to Mr. Howe of $100,000 a year for seven years. Strange as it may appear, Mr. Howe has received pay for every sewing machine made in the United States, and although forced several times into the courts to protect his rights, has invariably come off the victor, and gone scot free of all costs. He has been ten times paid for any service his invention has rendered the industrial arts, and a hundred times for his own personal labor in bringing it to present perfection. Any man who has bought a sewing machine knows how expensive a good machine is. Many know to their cost how expensive a poor machine is. Very few of them, however, understand the why and wherefore of the heavy cost. Very few persons know that on every family sewing machine there are a half dozen different patents, and that for the use of them, each inventor receives a certain quota of the aggregate price of the machine. The sewing machine business has increased wonderfully in a few years, but no reduction in the price seems to have followed the increased manufacture. The fact is that three of the leading makers, (Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and I. M. Singer,) in New York, have an agreement with Mr. Howe, that he shall fight all opponents who do not pay him $9 for each machine; and backed by them with immense wealth, he has found a way to enforce the agreement. That way includes the resort to legal tribunals, and all the tricks and arts of lawyers. We remember some time ago, hearing it stated that one manufacturer expended $10,000 fighting Howe for the right to use a small bit of steel edged with teeth to hold down the material while the sewing was in progress. So through the whole of the business, small manufacturers have been forced to pay tribute to the large, and now when the load is to be lifted from them, and the country about to reap the benefits of the invention, a renewal of the patent is threatened. Just so long as this patent remains in force will the price of sewing machines exceed the limited means of the poor. The manifold uses to which it is put deprives so many hands of employment, that with few exceptions it is only men of means who can use them. Any proposition to keep up the price of such articles should meet with severe reprobation, and we hope that the patent will not be renewed without more evidence than we now have of its necessity. The interests of the great American public demand the interests of a few single capitalists shall yield, especially as the public has been paying dearly for the whistle heretofore.

Indiana Politics.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Probably the most marked feature of the current political events during the past week is the mania for joining Wide-Awake clubs among the Republicans. From every county, and nearly every township, we hear reports of the organization of these companies. They have almost entirely superseded the clubs which were the first collection of organized party feeling in the State, and the active local efforts of the campaign are left mainly to their hands. In Marion county, under the influence of the club at Indianapolis, some four Wide-Awake companies have been formed in the townships, and the whole force of the organization in the county is nearly or quite 1000 men. In Northern Indiana there is a company at nearly every cross-roads, and there are more of them in Southern Indiana than there were clubs of all kinds in 1856. The Douglas men are also engaged in making organizations, but not nearly so actively as their opponents.

Quite an exciting time has been experienced in Northern Indiana during the past week, in the way of meetings. Hon. Caleb B. Smith and Judge P. A. Hackleman, one of the Republican Electors for the State at large, with Jonathan S. Harvey, candidate for State Treasurer, have been holding a series of gratifying meetings in Elkhart, Laporte, St. Joseph and other northern counties.

Carl Schurz, the celebrated German orator of Wisconsin, is now engaged in filling a series of appointments in Indiana, under the direction of the State Central Committee. He has completed those in Northern Indiana, and is progressing southward as fast as practicable. It is contemplated to give him as many appointments in the southern part of the State, especially in the First, Third and Fourth Districts, where is a large German element hitherto almost untouched by the revolution—the central and northern regions—but now reported to be stirred, and urged to abandon party associations that have compelled them to support a policy directly hostile to their own interests. Mr. Popp, a German speaker of Richmond, has also been engaged to canvass portions of the State, and is now actively at work.

The great Republican State Rally, appointed for the 29th of this month, will probably bring out the largest political display of the campaign in Indiana, but so far the indications are that the main reliance for entertainment will have to be on their own speakers.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has written a letter to a Democratic paper in Peru, which had assailed him for voting for Blake's resolution last winter, defending himself most effectively, by showing that the resolution was one of inquiry only, and was offered simply as an offset to the slave trade resolutions introduced by Democratic members. Mr. Colfax is one of the most dangerous men in the nation to assail on a question of political record. He always votes cautiously and intelligently, and he never forgets how he voted, or how others voted.

The Steamer Eastern City in Collision with a Whale.

The Boston *Traveler* of the 11th instant has the following:

On last Monday forenoon, as the St. John steamer Eastern City was on her passage from this city to Portland, she ran upon a whale, knocking off her forefoot and causing a slight leak. At that time the vessel was about ten miles north-northeast of Thatcher's Island, and was going at her usual speed. A school of five whales were in sight, playing about, when suddenly one of them rose just forward of the boat's bows and was struck on the side, about two thirds of the way back from the head, causing quite a shock to the vessel. The whale sounded, instantly and not being seen again, was supposed to be killed. It was a large whale, judged by those who saw it to be seventy five feet long.

A few minutes after, another whale was seen coming toward the vessel at great speed, and it was supposed that the creature would attack the steamer, but at about two lengths distant it [illegible] ... return trip, ... Island and Cape ... [illegible] ... ten feet from the vessel.

The Presidential Election and its Bearings on Industry and Finance.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

We have stated in a former article the results produced by the Tariff of 1846. They are simply these, viz: That the imports had been so large that a large part of these imports (such as iron, woolen, cotton and flax goods,) enormously increased, were such as this country can—and (as we maintain) under a wise policy would—produce; that notwithstanding the equally enormous amount of American gold produced, the policy of the 1846 Tariff had already caused two severe commercial shocks in 1854 and 1857, and the Government (a tolerable index of the financial state of the country) had added forty millions to its debt in a period of profound peace. That the stagnation of manufacturing industry, the shocks to commerce, the accumulation of national debt, are evils which cannot well be denied. Some persons have found them severe and crushing evils. We may ask, then, what counterbalance did the Act of 1846 give as for these evils of its production? It diverted industry from our own workshops to those of Europe, and drove thousands of men from their pursuits and their homes to become adventurers on the frontiers. What did we gain by this? The reply is short and triumphant. The cotton planter and his broker point to four million bales of cotton exported. The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, the *Herald*, and such prints, that glory in being the organs of the negro interest and its factors, the brokers and shipowners, boast that it has increased foreign trade, has built ships, increased New York city, and increased the power and products of the Cotton States. If we concede all this, and admit its full force, we are not satisfied with the answer. Nor is a majority of the American people satisfied with it. We reply, that all the classes involved in cotton planting, ship building, foreign trade, brokerage, agencies, etc., do not make *one fifth of the American people*. If *they* are gainers by retarding home industry and encouraging the foreign, it only proves that the legislation of the country has been carried on for the benefit of the *few* at the expense of the many. Such is unquestionably the fact; and it is for this the negro dynasty seeks to prolong its power. Masters of the Democratic party, and knowing the *same* was prevalent with the American people, the negro masters controlled the party in order to control the nation. They had no use for the party when the party would not serve their interests.

Supposing, however, that there was a large class of persons in Northern cities and States involved with and interested in this negro operation, who were they, and where were they? Let the reader look, and remember. They were *all on the Atlantic seaboard*, and in a narrow part of it. The negro dynasty finds no sympathy in the interior of New England or of New York. It penetrated only the cities. Even in the Slave States, cotton planting finds little sympathy out of its own region. In one word, the whole league of interests based on the Negro-Cotton Dynasty was confined to a small portion of the Union, and, as we say, to less than a fifth of its inhabitants. The journals of New York and the South which advocate freetrade, have never for a moment pretended that the people of the West and the interior had any interest in the system. The valley of the Ohio produces half the breadstuffs of the whole nation, and without it the rest of the country would have to import their flour at the present moment.

No Tariff can induce Europe to import a bushel of grain from us which they do not need, and no Tariff can prevent their importing it when they do not need it. The grain-growing States have a direct interest in building up negro slavery. The reduction of the Tariff, therefore, served no purpose but to build up a commerce in which the grain-growing States had no part, and *diverting labor from employments in which they were greatly interested*.

To divert labor from one channel to another is always a dangerous operation, but such was the direct effect of an alteration in the Tariff. That alteration was adverse to some of the leading interests of the West. We may take two examples. It is well known that the iron interests of Ohio have been in a languishing condition since 1854. The Western railroads were made of foreign iron, and while the domestic demand for castings still remained large, the progress of the iron interest was retarded by a continual pressure of foreign competition. Cincinnati, essentially a manufacturing town, would unquestionably have had *double* the workmen in the iron manufacture which she now has, if the Tariff of 1842 had continued; and she was only saved from a crushing shock by the completion of railroads to the interior greatly enlarging her commerce.

Take another example. Under the Tariff of 1842, Ohio became a large raiser of sheep. In a short time the number of her sheep doubled, and Ohio wool was sold for a high price to New England manufacturers of woolen goods. The Tariff of 1846 did not, of course, produce its *full* effects for two or three years. The factories struggled on, but at last were very nearly ruined, and many of them shut up. What was the result on Ohio wool raising? Take the statistics of sheep:

In 1840	2,028,401
In 18[illegible]	[illegible]
In 1860	[illegible]

Under the tariff of 1842, the number of sheep doubled; under that of 1846, it diminished 15 per cent. In 1860 we should have had 6,000,000 sheep. We shall have about half that number.

Now, we do not think that the iron owners, and sheep raisers of Ohio should have their pockets picked in this way; and still less do we think it should be done for a comparatively small class of slave owners. The *eight millions* of people who now live in the valley of the Ohio have as much right to demand a legislation for their interests, as the *half million* who cultivate cotton, or the *half a hundred* who build up fortunes on foreign commerce. A fair legislation, a statesmanlike tariff, would not necessarily enure exclusively to the benefit of either of those interests. Had the Tariff of 1846, instead of being *horizontal*, placed *specific* duties on imported products, competing with American manufactures, it might still have been low enough in the aggregate to have aided foreign commerce quite as much as was necessary.

Such being the facts, next being the exclusive, sectional character of our legislation, even on subjects of industry and finance, a change of Administration must necessarily produce a change of policy. Slavery, negroism, cotton planting and free trade are linked together. Nay more: they are linked, if successful, to the reopening of the African Slave Trade, and the extension of Slave States. For, as we have said, the present negro forces cannot extend cotton planting any farther, at least with its former speed. Negroes, therefore, must be increased, and new plantations made. This is the object of the negro dynasty in breaking up the Democratic party; for if unsuccessful in the election, it intends, if possible, to break up the Union.

A change of party rule *must*, therefore, be a change of policy. Justice demands it. The cause of Freedom demands it. The free laborer demands it. The nation demands it. And if the Republican party fails in making that change thorough and complete, it will not only fail in its duty, but will no longer command the approbation of the American people. Its destiny depends upon its capacity to do justice to all classes, to protect human freedom, and to legislate for the general welfare. It is now the only national party—the only one which has a future before it; the only one to which young ambition can attach itself with any hope of success. It is going into battle under a leader bred to the principles of the old school of patriots, who belongs to no faction, but is emphatically *of* the people. Let him succeed, and we shall have a just national policy.

More Blunder and Plunder.

The existing administration not being in question in this campaign, except as giving its unfortunate indorsement to the Breckinridge party, the exposure of its blunders and corruptions has ceased to be interesting. But the daily record must be kept good. Congress almost unanimously authorized the raising of the Sardinian mission to a full grade. This is due to the importance to which Sardinia has grown as a great power, and to the sympathy felt in the cause of Italian liberty by the American people. But Mr Buchanan has decided that it is unnecessary to raise the mission; he differs wholly from Congress in opinion, and he will have his own way, seeing his lease of power is so nearly run out. But what is the secret motive for this singular exhibition of obstinacy? Has Archbishop Hughes signified that such an act of respect to Sardinia will be distasteful to the Catholic voters of this country, and alienate them from the support of the Breckinridge ticket?

The Paraguay expedition has been ridiculed pretty effectually as a series of blunders from first to last, but the climax is about to be put to that expensive farce by the report of the commission appointed to award damages to the American claimants against Paraguay, which will be to the effect that Paraguay owes us nothing at all. So all that expensive expedition, all the fuss and folly of Mr. Secretary Toucey, and all the patriotic bluster of the newspapers, were for nothing. We were wrong and Paraguay right. In what a ridiculous position this places the administration. It proves on its own showing to have been more of a failure and a folly than even the Utah expedition, and there is no leaf of its record left upon which it can hang a wreath of laurels—not one.

Some amusing disclosures have leaked out in regard to the expenses of the quarter-master's department, which have been rapidly doubling and trebling till they form the largest portion in the entire expenses of the army. The Secretary of War got apart $50,000 for the purchase of projectiles. One-third of this went to a political favorite in Kentucky, and the remaining $40,000 was distributed among pet establishments in Virginia. One of the establishments was west of the Blue Ridge, and the cannon balls had to be hauled several miles in wagons to reach a canal, and were then reshipped and transported to Jamesriver. Some of them were sent to Fort Monroe, N. Y., and the rest to San Francisco, and the transportation altogether exceeds the first cost. The Kentucky contractor had his balls cast in Cincinnati, and they were then shipped to St. Louis, to be stored up there as costly relics for the admiration of unborn generations. An honest government would have bought its projectiles at the most convenient points and at current prices. But an act of that sort would have been so strange in the Buchanan administration that nobody would have given it credit, but some secret trick would have been imagined at the bottom of the apparent fair dealing.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

INSURRECTIONARY CONSPIRACY IN GEORGIA.—We learn that on last week in the upper part of this county, three negroes, belonging respectively to Dr. Ghaney, Mr. Sledge, and another gentleman whose name we do not know, were overheard concerting a plan to rise and destroy the whites in that settlement. One of them was afterwards whipped by his master, and confessed the truth, and on Tuesday the neighbors met and brought the negroes before them, and they corroborated the statements of the other. Mr. Sledge's boy, whose name is Green, and who is a notoriously bad character, divulged the whole plot, which seems to have been about this: They had determined to instigate to insurrection between now and Christmas, and had approached several negroes on the subject, three of whom consented to join them and ... [illegible] ... body was urging ... [illegible] ... suspicious individuals prowling about in the county.—*Rome (Ga.) Courier.*

TWO CAPTURED SLAVERS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Three Negro Boys Found on Board the William R. Kibby—Arrival of the Alleged Slaver Thomas Achorn.

[From the N. Y. World, 15th.]

A slave brig, of New York, named the William R. Kibby, arrived at the Navy Yard on Monday, the 13th inst., at about 8 o'clock in the morning, in charge of Lieut. J. M. Duncan, of the U. S. Navy.

She had on board three Congo boys, about ten or twelve years of age, taken from the coast of Africa for a slave market. This slaver was captured by the U. S. steamer Crusader, Lieut. Commander Augustus Maffit, off the island of Augusta, on the 23d of July. She was lying at anchor with her sails clewed up, otherwise at the mercy of the winds, having apparently just been abandoned by her officers and crew, with a large number of negroes, as was shown by the fact that the cabin breakfast, which was already on the table, was left untouched.

Information was obtained from the steamer Mohawk that a slaver was expected in that quarter, for the purpose of landing slaves, and the Crusader immediately went in search of her. The latter being surprised by the Crusader, the officers and crew left her for the shore. The slaves were taken off in great haste by Spanish boats, leaving the ship in the condition mentioned above. The Crusader took possession of her, and she was placed in the charge of First Lieutenant J. M. Duncan.

The Crusader put in at Havana, and there ascertained, upon as accurate information as it was possible to obtain, that the brig had landed about 412 slaves.

The Kibby is a half clipper. She has a slave deck and slave galley, and was full of provisions, cooked ready for the slaves, and buckets and spoons were piled up on deck for the purpose of serving out their food. She had also a large number of water cans, casks and tanks on board, the latter being put up in boxes, so as to appear like goods. Evidently she had been fitted out as a slaver. It is believed that she sailed from this port. She will be delivered to-day into the hands of the United States Marshal.

When the brig arrived at Key West, about a week after her capture, the three African boys mentioned above were discovered in the hold, having probably been secreted there while the slaver was landing her negroes, a few hours before her capture. Upon the voyage they became very much attached to Lieut. Duncan, were lively, intelligent, and full of frolic.

Their African names are Tablo, Tony and Suglo, as we learned by listening to their talk among themselves. There was a banjo on board which was played very often for their amusement, and they took delight in dancing some simple steps that had been taught them. They relied implicitly for protection on Lieut. Duncan, and followed him wherever he went. They were removed from the brig yesterday afternoon at about four o'clock, under the charge of two deputy U. S. Marshals. We had an opportunity of seeing them as they sat in the coach, preparatory to being taken away with the marshals. Their faces were round, bright, intelligent, and as black as possible. When taken they were in a state of nudity. They were yesterday wrapped in blankets, or wore some ragged article of clothing which had been given to them by the sailors. One of them had a cloth cap on his head, with which he appeared greatly pleased. From their necks were suspended cords, on which were hung buttons, small medals and other shining ornaments of brass or copper. They were all well developed, and apparently strong and healthy. According to the calculations of a slave trader they would probably have been worth about $800 apiece, if they had been taken to market.

As the coach was about to drive away they all shook hands with Lieut. Duncan, a mournful smile breaking out upon their faces, which immediately gave way to deep dejection. They were evidently very sorry to part from their friend. It is understood that they will be taken to the Eldridge street jail. Lieut. Duncan feels much interested in them, and will visit them often, and see that they are well cared for. They will be sent back to Africa as soon as possible. Lieut. Duncan cannot return to the Crusader at present, as it is necessary that he should be present at the trial of the slaver in October. He reports that slavers are becoming reduced in number, or are so wary as to render it difficult to capture them.

ARRIVAL OF A SLAVER FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Not more than half an hour had elapsed after the departure of the deputy marshals, with the negro boys, when intelligence was received at the Navy Yard that another slaver had made her appearance in the bay. After a short time the officer who had her in charge came off in a boat to the dock, with the papers of the vessel, and gave the particulars of her capture.

Her name is the Thomas Achorn. She was taken on the 28th of June, near Kabanda, on the coast of Africa, by the United States steamer Mystic, Lieut. Commander Le Roy. She made a voyage of forty-five days, from that place, under the charge of Lieut. Nathan Green. Her commander, Capt. Parker, with the mate and seven of the crew, are prisoners on board. One is a Portuguese, one an Irishman, and the rest are Americans. She had also on board five Spaniards, who were represented as passengers, but their names were not mentioned on the ship's papers. The papers are all regularly made out; and she cleared from the New York harbor. She is a fine sailing vessel, and is capable of holding five or six hundred slaves. There was no slave deck laid, but she had aboard ten thousand feet of lumber, to be used, it is supposed, for that purpose, some of which, was then used as scantling. In addition to this, she had a regular slave galley.

Lieut. Green reports that she was supplied with everything necessary in the slave trade, and with nothing else. He says she had nothing on board which could be considered a cargo. He found on her sixty oil casks filled with water for ballast, sixteen chests of rice, four barrels of rum, which was about half used on the way out, and would have been wholly consumed on the way back, and, consequently, was not cargo; fifty barrels of bread, a number of large pails, and other articles generally used in the negro traffic. He also states that he has no doubt at all but that she was fitted out for this purpose. No information can be obtained from her officers and crew. The vessel, and the prisoners on board of her, will be taken in charge to-day by the United States Marshal.

These slavers were probably both fitted out from this port, and the fact affords another evidence of the carelessness with which vessels are allowed to leave this harbor.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

At the Douglas meeting at the theatre in this city on Friday night, after Dunham had finished his speech, a resolution was offered by Mr. R. J. Ryan, the leader of that wing of the Democracy in Indiana, congratulating the party on the election of Leslie Combs, the "Know Nothing," in Kentucky. It was adopted, but the *Sentinel* suppressed it in its report of the meeting. We note the fact for the comments of our foreign Democrats.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—The Auditor's office of the Post Office Department, in settling the accounts of small postmasters throughout the country, find, that large numbers of them cannot square their accounts by reason of having used for private purposes the postages which accumulated in their hands from the time that Congress failed to pass the Post Office Appropriation bill up to the succeeding session. This class of postmasters are those who pay their dues to Government upon drafts in favor of mail contractors. The sums are, of course, small, and the sureties probably sufficient in most cases, but the fact of this kind of default exhibits a wide-spread demoralization that disgraces the country.

A UNANIMOUS STATE.—Not a single newspaper in South Carolina advocates the election of Douglas or Bell. All are for Breckinridge.

—The Louisville *Courier* says the *Democrat* of that city (and it might have added the *Enquirer* of this) denies that seven hundred delegates, representing over eighty counties, were in attendance upon the Douglas State Convention held in Louisville, Kentucky. The *Courier* says:

We do not believe forty counties were represented. We do not believe that, omitting the Louisville and Jefferson county delegates, there were one hundred delegates present. Why don't the organ print the names of the delegates? Why don't it publish to the world the list of self-sacrificing gentlemen who left their homes and came up here in the cause of Douglas and Squatter Sovereignty?

—State Elections are yet to be held before the Presidential election in November as follows:

In Vermont, on Tuesday, Sept. 4.
In California, on Wednesday, Sept. 5.
In Maine, on Monday, Sept. 10.
In Georgia, on Monday, Oct. 1.
In Mississippi, on Monday, Oct. 1.
In Florida, on Monday, Oct. 1.
In South Carolina, on Monday, Oct. 8.
In Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, Oct. 9.
In Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 9.
In Indiana, on Tuesday, Oct. 9.
In Minnesota, on Tuesday, Oct. 9.
In Iowa, on Tuesday, Oct. 9.
Presidential Election in all the States, on Tuesday, Nov. 6.

GOOD REASON FOR DECLINING.—Hon. John Covode of Pennsylvania, declines a re-election to Congress. In a speech at Cleveland, on the 7th inst., he gave the following reason for his declension:

I have declined a re-nomination for Congress on your account. When Abe Lincoln is elected, as he will be as sure as November comes, my occupation will be gone—there will be no need of an investigator, for there will be no corruptions to disclose.

—A correspondent in Warren County, Ill., writes thus concerning the crops and politics: "We have had rains for the last two weeks; wheat all harvested—a fair average; corn will be an extraordinary crop; so, also, Republican polls. Buchanan's veto of the Homestead bill has done wonders, there is scarcely a poor Democrat who will not go for Lincoln and Hamlin, so disappointed have they been in not being able to obtain homes."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SAM HOUSTON REFUSES TO WITHDRAW.—The Austin *Intelligencer* contains a long letter from Gen. Houston, the stump candidate for the Presidency, refusing to withdraw his name from the field. He says:

J. C. Sterns, Esq.—Your letter making inquiry as to whether I have withdrawn the use of my name in connection with the Presidency, and declared for Mr. Bell, has been received, and I hasten to reply.

Having consented to the use of my name as the people's candidate for the Presidency, it is but just to those who have put me forward, that I should say the report has no foundation in truth. As I have had no agency in presenting my name to the American people, so I leave to my fellow citizens perfect freedom of action. I shall not weigh success against principle, nor abandon a cause, from motives of policy. If it is the wish of the people to vote for me, they have the right to so. If they do not desire my services, it will be recollected that I have not asked their suffrages.

He reiterates his opposition to conventions and party nominees, alludes to the blood shed in defence of the country, professes a willingness to retire if he could stop sectional strife and war of faction, and says that he regards this contest one on which the perpetuity of the Union is involved.

A SCRAP OF CONGRESSIONAL.—Hon. E. G. Cabell, in a recent letter, thus describes a significant scene which transpired in the House of Representatives, in the Southern members of that body were urging the extension of the Compromise line to the Pacific.

On the 7th of January, 1847, Mr. Burgess, a Representative from the State of Alabama, in the course of a speech on this subject said: The North with one voice seemed ready to declare that if new territory was to come into the Union at all, it must be on condition that Slavery never should be permitted to set its foot there. He asked if there was "no gentleman from the North here present who would stand by the Missouri Compromise." He would be pleased to hear from them. After a pause and no one responding, he said "there was not one." It was then that Mr. Douglas rose and said "he was unwilling that the silence of gentlemen, when a question was put, should be so construed as to infer that there was no man here who was willing to stand by the Missouri Compromise." And he went on in his characteristic, earnest, forcible and eloquent manner to give his reasons for supporting the Missouri line, and for acting with the South in extending the Missouri Compromise line; and he was the only Northern man who at that time had the boldness to take that position. Soon after, and on the same day, Mr. Grever, of New York, in a long Anti-Slavery extension speech, said: "It is proper that the South and the whole country should understand now, and at all times, that—I trust with one solitary exception that presented itself this morning (Mr. Douglas)—the entire North has but one feeling and one sentiment on the subject."

Diabolical Outrage in East Tennessee.

The Morristown *Intelligencer* contains the following particulars:

We have rarely heard of a more diabolical and fiendish outrage than the one perpetrated yesterday, eight miles above this place, and two miles above Russellville, in Hawkins County. It seems that a man, or rather a demon, by the name of Joshua Ballard, armed himself with a scythe blade and started from his home with the intention of murdering some person. The first man he encountered was a Mr. Bewley; but it appears that Bewley escaped without material injury. He then went to the house of a Mr. Horner, and told him he intended to kill him, and commenced cutting him with his scythe-blade. Horner received eight severe wounds upon the head and other parts of his person. We are informed he can not possibly survive. Ballard then went to the house of a Mrs. Robinson; she saw him coming and closed the door. Ballard, however, broke the door down, went in, hauled her from under the bed, and inflicted several severe wounds upon her; she by some means escaped from him. Not satisfied, he commenced upon two of her children, inflicting several gashes upon their bodies.

By this time several of the neighbors collected to take him; but Ballard swore he would not be taken, and started in a run for his home; he was hotly pursued, however, and barely reached his house, and secreted himself in the cabin loft, when he was fired upon through the cracks between the logs. There was a bag of cotton in his loft, which he used to screen himself from the bullets, and our informant, a gentleman of veracity, says that some seventy-five shots were fired before he was killed. He stood and cursed his pursuers till he fell dead. His mother also stood in the yard during the time, swearing she would send the whole party to h—l before she was done with them.

It appears that Ballard was a desperate character—addicted to strong drink and all kinds of dissipation. He was the champion of the neighborhood, and most men were afraid to encounter him single-handed. We saw him engaged in a row with the Irish in this place some five years ago, and he made a party of about twenty leave the street. We are opposed to lynching a man, but in this case there was, it seems, no alternative.

WE ARE OFFERING EXTRA-ORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LACE MANTLES,
Lace Shawls,
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
Silk Mantles, Parasols, Choice Silks,
And Summer Dress Goods of every kind.
W. M. ROSS & CO.
167 and 169 Lake street.

SUMMER HOSIERY,
GLOVES
(With the exception of Alexandre's Kids,)
AND PARASOLS
AT
COST.
Now is the time for Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and Infants to lay in a Years Stock.
A. GRAVES,
NO. 78..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 78

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT of a few more of those super excellent
WATCH GUARD RIBBONS.
A. GRAVES 78 Lake street.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE
At Wholesale.
95......SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO......95
Corn Baskets.
BROOMS, TWINES,
BRUSHES, CORDAGE,
MEASURES, MATS,
TUBS, AXE HANDLES,
CHURNS, WATER PAILS,
BOWLS, MATCHES,
BATH BRICK, GUN CAPS.
CEDAR WARE.
Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Seeds.
All of which are offered at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
—BY—
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR AMBROTYPE MEDALS OF
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN,
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON,
BELL AND EVERETT,
BRECKINRIDGE & LANE.
BADGES! BADGES!! BADGES!!!
ON FINE SATIN,
CAMPAIGN FLAGS,
ALL SIZES, WITH NAMES OF CANDIDATES PRINTED ON THEM.
Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Childrens' Cabs, Fishing Tackle, etc.
New stock and styles for Fall Trade. Wholesale buyers supplied at low prices, at 138 LAKE STREET,
Barnum Brothers.

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.
G. M. SPEARS, Jr., With
J. & A. HERZOG,
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
No. 65 Lake Street.
Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, and of the very best quality, at as low prices as any best manufacturer. All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention and be properly attended to.

"GET THE BEST."
Thomson's Celebrated
SKIRTS.
Novelties for Autumn, 1860.
THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE.
" CONSTITUTION.
" SOUTHERN QUEEN.
" FAIRY.
" PARISIAN TRAIN.
" ZEPHYR.
Remodeled from the latest Parisian designs. Manufactured solely by the firm of Thomson's Patent Improved Corrugated Springs and Inimitable Wedge Slide. Every Skirt stamped with our name and trade mark, the Crown. For sale everywhere.
The Best is the Cheapest.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.
38 Broadway, New York.

WALL PAPER!
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
AT
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
124......South Clark street......124

1860. HATS. 1860.
Fall Styles Now Ready
—AT—
EMERSON'S,
38..........LAKE STREET..........38
UNDER TREMONT HOUSE.

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
31..........RANDOLPH STREET..........31

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON, NAILS, STEEL
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
[illegible] Wabash street, Chicago, Ill.

HOME MANUFACTURE.
Silver Plated Ware.
FULL ASSORTMENT AND RICHEST PATTERNS.
[illegible]
L. A. HAMBLEN & Co., 47 & 49 State st.
Locomotive Lantern
HEAD LIGHT MANUFACTORY.
Trade supplied at Eastern Prices.
L. A. HAMBLEN & Co., 47 & 49 State St.

ZOUAVE CADETS QUICKSTEP,
ZOUAVE CADETS QUICKSTEP,
ZOUAVE CADETS QUICKSTEP,
With Lithograph Title in Seven Colors.
With Lithograph Title in Seven Colors.
With Lithograph Title in Seven Colors.
ORDERED BY THE HUNDRED,
ORDERED BY THE HUNDRED,
ORDERED BY THE HUNDRED,
From Boston to New Orleans,
From Boston to New Orleans,
From Boston to New Orleans,
GREAT SUCCESS,
GREAT SUCCESS,
GREAT SUCCESS,
Sixth Edition,
Sixth Edition,
Sixth Edition,
PRICE..........FIFTY CENTS.
JUST ISSUED BY
ROOT & CADY,
95 Clark Street.

PRIVATE FAMILIES
OR
Boarding-house Keepers,
Who are willing to take young gentlemen or ladies to board during the Six Weeks Session of the Normal Musical Institute, commencing September 13th, are requested to leave with us their names, address, the number of pupils they can accommodate, and whether they have in the house a Piano or Melodeon.
Root & Cady,
95..........CLARK STREET..........95

TO RENT,
$10,000 Worth of New Pianos,
MADE BY
T. Gilbert & Co., Boston,
If desired, the rent may apply on purchase.
ROOT & CADY,
No. 95 Clark Street.

GRACELAND CEMETERY,
ONLY
Two Miles North of City Limits.
FORMAL DEDICATION,
Thursday, Aug. 30th, 1860, 3 P. M.
DEDICATORY ADDRESS
—BY—
Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, D. D.
In answer to repeated inquiries, the following facts are briefly submitted:
1.—The Company is duly incorporated under the express Cemetery Statute of this State. The Officers are elected annually by the lot owners. The present Directory consists of WM. B. OGDEN, Esq., E. H. SHELDON, Esq., and DR. S. SAWYER. GEO. P. A. HEALY, (the Artist,) is Treasurer, and THOMAS B. BRYAN, is President. The grounds are laid out and improved under the counsel of WM. SAUNDERS, Esq., the eminent Landscape Gardener of Philadelphia, by SWAIN NELSON of this city.
2.—The title is unincumbered, simple and perfect; being direct from the United States Government, through Justin Butterfield and heirs, to Thos. B. Bryan, who will, to all cases, give full Warrantee Deeds, and bind the whole subdivision, as recorded, to remain forever a Cemetery, thus securing it to the Lot owners in perpetuity.
3.—The natural topography of the grounds is admitted by all to be peculiarly beautiful—the gentle undulations and the grove of old trees over the entire subdivision, having suggested the name of "GRACELAND." The improvements (commenced only in April last), speak for themselves. It is designed to make the Cemetery the Mt. Auburn of the West.
4.—The entrance to the Cemetery is on the Green Bay Road, about one mile and a half beyond the point where the Lake View Road diverges from it, and more than two miles nearer the City than Chittenden Station.
5.—The price of Lots is only about one-fourth of that demanded for like sized Lots in Eastern Cemeteries, as shown by the Scale in the Office.
6.—The following Report from the Surveyors explains itself:
"We have taken levels over the section of Graceland Cemetery, and find the minimum height to be 17 feet, and the maximum height to be 38 feet above the present stage of water in Lake Michigan; most of the ground being over 20 feet above, which is four times the usual depth of graves.
[Signed]
SAMUEL S. GREELEY, } Surveyors.
EDMUND RIXBY,
August 2d, 1860."
7.—Visitors to the Cemetery are requested to keep on the walks, and to drive vehicles only on the broad graveled roads.
THOS. B. BRYAN, President,
Office in Bryan Hall, Clark st., opposite the Court House.
TIME TABLE:
An OMNIBUS runs to the Cemetery, (until the Horse Railroad is extended,) connecting with the Horse Railroad Cars, which leave North Water street at
9 A. M., 1.30 P. M., and 5 P. M.
Returning, the Omnibus leaves the Cemetery at
9.30 A. M., 12 M., and 4.30 P. M.
Through Tickets sold by Conductors for Eight Cents.

IMPROVED
Citrate Magnesia
CHARGED WITH
BOTTLING MACHINES,
Containing more
Carbonic Acid Gas,
[illegible]
CITY DRUGGISTS.
Supplied on liberal terms.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

ICE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
—AND—
JELLY CANS.
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the City Crockery Store of
Bowen Brothers,
No. 72..........LAKE STREET..........No. 72

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

"TYCOON."
Explanation in a Few Days.

COMPLETE OFFICE OUT-FIT.
BUSINESS MEN IN WANT OF
Blank Books,
Writing Paper,
Envelopes,
Office Stationery,
OR
Commercial Printing
OF ANY DESCRIPTION, AT
LOW PRICES,
Are invited to call on
JONES PERDUE & SMALL,
121 Lake street.

FALL TRADE,—1860.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
NO. 81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods
FOR
MENS' WEAR.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Beaver Beaver,
BROWN, BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF
CASTOR BEAVERS,
SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and styles.
SATINETTS of all grades and styles.
ALSO
A full and complete stock of
Tailor's Trimmings,
Agents for
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

SKIRTS,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SHIRTS,
—AT—
20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150
CENTS.
THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY
AT T. B. CARTER'S,
No. 136..........Lake Street..........No. 136
CHICAGO, ILL.

CONICAL VOLUTE
STEEL CAR SPRINGS,
Manufactured by
The Metallic Car Spring Company
OF NEW YORK.
We are prepared to furnish Springs of any size desired. All orders should designate the weight ... Freight or Passenger Cars.
All springs with hole over one inch in diameter are designed for Buffer Springs. These springs are in use on the following named roads leading out of Chicago, and to their officers we refer:
CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION,
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY,
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE,
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water street, Chicago.

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles are at the FAIRBANKS & MORSE Manufacturing Company's Western Depot,
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand
HAY, FOOD, PLATFORM, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other descriptions of SCALES. Also a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c. &c.
The Company will sell at the lowest prices and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS!—
BANNERS,
Ensigns! Ensigns!
Of every size and description, constantly on hand and made to order at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
BY
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES, CORDAGE AND HEMP COTTON GOODS.
We have at all times the largest stock west of New York of Manilla and Tar Rope, Duck, Cotton and Hemp Twines, ... Anchors, Tackle Blocks, Oakum, ... and every variety of ... Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines
Of every description,
Nos. 205 and 207 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells, Chicago.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

NEW YORK WIRE MILL.—
NELSON & RICHMOND,
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
WIRE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Particular attention given to orders sent to their Warehouse, 31 John street, N. Y., which will be filled PROMPTLY, and have SPEEDY DISPATCH.
Circulars furnished, giving discount from List, on sales at LOWEST MARKET RATES.
TERMS—Six Months' Note, payable at Bank, with exchange on New York, or 5 per cent off for Cash.
Wire Mill, 365 Water Street, Warehouse, 31 John st. NEW YORK.

BIRD CAGES—BIRD CAGES!
Large Stock, Great Variety,
BREEDING, MOCKING BIRD and CANARY
BIRD CAGES,
Bird Baths, Cuttle Bone, Canary Seed, &c., &c.
Dealers are invited to examine our stock, or I would be glad to fill small orders, ... as cheap as can be bought in any western market.
H. C. Van Schaack, Jr.,
No. 67 State street, Chicago.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

177—RANDOLPH ST.—177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
[illegible]

PALM OIL.—10,000 Lbs.
[illegible]
THOMAS DOUGALL.

A Word to the Ladies. —Recommending to you to use Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters ... [illegible] ... Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

Why does Cristadoro's Hair Dye possess stronger claims to public favor than any other Hair Dye in existence? Because it is the only one that has ever been analyzed and approved by the highest Chemical authority, ... Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. ... Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Jno. D. Parks, 194 Lake st., Chicago.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract ... is the best remedy known, for the cure of ... In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest ... for its curative properties. For children ... valuable. Prepared only and sold by A. & C. ... St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, Chicago.

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.
They Impart Strength; They Annihilate Pain.
These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all impurities ... PARK'S PATENT PORUS PRICKLY PLASTERS. Are sold by ALL DEALERS from 1 to 1½ DIMES. ...
BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York.
Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, Chicago, and by Druggists generally.

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS, and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS, GARDEN INSECTS. Principal Depot 512 Broadway, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Bourbon Whisky Bitters. These popular BITTERS possess all the invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic ... Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly ... sure of ... they will give immediate relief ... Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility ... Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one dozen each, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, ... street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, ...
E. S. LANDON, Agent.

Those who are Curious to see the wonderful perfection to which A. G. ... manager at Batchelor's, N. Y., has ... Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit ... Hair Dyeing Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street ... the artificial from the natural ...

Barry's Tricopherous ... the cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. ... Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Congress Water.—Much ... mineral water has been imposed on the public as CONGRESS WATER by unprincipled persons ... Water; which many persons ... little of the Congress Water, although ... of the town in which the Spring is situated. To protect the public from such impositions we ... our Corks Branded thus:
CONGRESS C. W. WATER.
Any one not having these words and letters ... counterfeit; and the purchaser should ... for swindling. ... Orders will receive prompt attention ... at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York ... Southern Depot of Congress Water is 94 ... CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors.
Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House ... J. H. Reed & Co.; Fenton, Robinson & Co. ... Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago ... supplied with the genuine Congress Water ... house; and we would recommend to those ... in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase ... the Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.

Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla. One Twenty-five Cent Box of Brandreth's Pills ... bottle of Sarsaparilla. All who are ... substitute Brandreth's Pills, ... Take one pill every third day ... Sold by GEORGE B. STANTON, ... Agent, 83 South Clark street, Chicago, and ... dealers in medicine.

Stationery &c.
BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State street, have now on hand the following ... [illegible]

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BOOK BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER ... [illegible] ... Northeast corner of Clark, entrance on ... Post Office Box 2356.

Plumbing.
GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES,
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, ...
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA
Gas Fixtures. ...

R. D. McFARLAND,
Gas, Steam Fitter,
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
84....LaSalle Street, ...
PRACTICAL PLUMBER ...
ALL KINDS OF STEAM ...

TO THE TRADE. ...

Dentists' Cards.
FULLER & ALBRO, DENTISTS. ... West Randolph street ... Post Office Box ...

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.
WESTERN BRANCH ...
JONES & WHITE ...
PORCELAIN TEETH ...

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
[illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!
DOCTOR ...
Liquid Catarrh Remedy ...

TALLOW GREASE, &c.
[illegible]

...E PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
—AND—
JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
...the City Crockery Store of
Bowen Brothers,
... LAKE STREET ...

50,000
...ARK MILL BAGS
P. PALMER,
... 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

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...planation in a Few Days.

COMPLETE OFFICE OUT-FIT.
BUSINESS MEN IN WANT OF
Blank Books,
Writing Paper,
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OR
Commercial Printing
OF ANY DESCRIPTION, AT
LOW PRICES,
...invited to call on
JONES PERDUE & SMALL,
123 Lake Street.

FALL TRADE.—1860.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
NO. 81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods
FOR
MENS' WEAR.
...are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Cloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, BROWN, BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF
CASTOR BEAVERS,
SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and
SATINETTS of all grades and styles.
ALSO
...and complete stock of
Tailor's Trimmings,
Agents for
...OTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

SKIRTS,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SHIRTS,
—AT—
..., 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150
CENTS.
THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY
AT T. B. CARTER'S,
136 ... Lake Street ... No. 136
CHICAGO, ILL.

CONICAL VOLUTE
STEEL CAR SPRINGS,
Manufactured by
The Metallic Car Spring Company
OF NEW YORK.
We are prepared to furnish Springs of any size desired, ... Freight or Passenger Cars.
All springs with hole over one inch in diameter are ... the following Roads leading out of Chicago, ...
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION,
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY,
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE,
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND.
PLATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water street, Chicago.

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles are at ... BUTLER & FORSYTH ...
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
... PLATFORM, COUNTER, ... TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES ... SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates ... 183 South Water street ...

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS!—
BANNERS,
Ensigns! Ensigns!
...every size and description, constantly on hand and made to order at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
BY
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES, CORDAGE AND HEAVY COTTON GOODS.
...have at all times the largest stock west of New York of Manilla and Tar Rope, Duck, Cotton and Hemp ... Paints, Oils, Chain, Anchors, Tackle Blocks, ...
COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES
Of every description.
Nos. 205 and 207 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells, Chicago.
G. HUBBARD, J. B. TURNER, G. B. CARPENTER.

NEW YORK WIRE MILL.—
NELSON & RICHMOND,
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
WIRE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Particular attention given to orders sent to their Warehouse, 81 John street, N. Y., which will be filled PROMPTLY and have SPEEDY Dispatch.
... at LOWEST MARKET RATES.
TERMS.—Six Months' Note, ...
... NEW YORK.

BIRD CAGES—BIRD CAGES!
Large Stock, Great Variety.
BREEDING, MOCKING BIRD and CANARY
BIRD CAGES,
... Cuttle Bone, ... Seed, &c., &c.
... H. C. Van Schaack, Jr.,
...General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

177 RANDOLPH-ST. 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
... of Crockery, China and Glassware, ...
...-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
... HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
...

PALM OIL.—10,000 Lbs.
...

☞ A Word to the Ladies.—In recommending to you to use Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters it is but just to state that as a stimulant to the system, to impart strength and vigor, during certain periods of ... stages which are ... attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more highly adapted to all afflictions consequent upon this class, and for a mother nursing a babe they are unequalled; especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child; consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the whole system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

☞ Why does Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye present stronger claims to public confidence than any other Hair Dye in existence? BECAUSE it is the only one that has ever been analyzed and publicly approved by the highest Chemical authority. ALSO for the reason that no other dye has ever been subjected to chemical analysis at all. MOREOVER, besides being free from every poisonous ingredient, it confers a finer black or brown, and in a shorter space of time than any other dye in the world. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Jno. D. Parks, 124 Lake st., Chicago. 1y22-D&Wlm.

☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 124 Lake st., Chicago. jy24-d2m.

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.
They Impart Strength; They Annihilate Pain.
These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive congulated impurities of the system. Should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. The retain their active properties when other plasters are useless, and where applied PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Every family should have them. One size cloth, three sizes on leather. Samples sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cts. (PARK'S PATENT POROUS PRICKLY PLASTERS, Are sold by ALL DEALERS from 1 to 1½ DIMES.)
BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York. Sold Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st., and by Druggists generally.

☞ Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS.
☞ Principal Depot 612 Broadway, New York.
Sold by druggists everywhere.

☞ Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 state street, Chicago.
S. S. LANDON, Agent.

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To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:
CONGRESS C. W. WATER.
Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the ... for swindling.
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CLARKE & WHITE,
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Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros., J. H. Reed & Co.; Fenton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.

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PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
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Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled
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Located in the southern part of the city, on Cottage Grove avenue.
The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10th, 1860.
The City Railway passes the Seminary, making it accessible to scholars living at a distance.

DEARBORN SEMINARY ON Wabash ave. bet. Randolph and Washington sts.
The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, 1860.
Catalogues can be obtained by calling at the Seminary.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—
The second year of this Institution will open on the 10th of September. Catalogues may be had at Griggs' Bookstore, 39 Lake street, and at Higgins' Music Store, 117 Randolph street. For further information apply to Mrs. C. V. Waite, Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill.

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OF THE MISSES LANE AND BAKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL COMMENCE
Monday, Sept. 17th, at 218 Wabash-av.
References may be made to Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Prof. C. C. Felton, President of Harvard University; Prof. E. A. Child, Harvard University; Prof. Jas. Peirce, Harvard University; Prof. G. M. Lane, Harvard University.
Also to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution:
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S. B. STILES. WM. BOSCOE DEANE.

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R. S. BLACKWELL. J. M. MATHIEU.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Office—157 Randolph street, corner Lasalle.
REFERENCES—Hon. Grant Goodrich, ... Hon. T. Hoyne, Hon. I. N. Arnold, ... D. Cooper, Esq., ... John Raber, Esq., Aaron Haven Esq.

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ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - Dearborn Street. - 80
GEO. PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
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REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!
BLACKBURN BRO'S,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Leather, Hide and Shoe Findings,
HAVE REMOVED TO
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B. Bro's are in receipt of a large stock of Leather of Superior quality and Finish, which can be relied on to be the most perfect satisfaction in wear, and which will be sold at the lowest market prices.
Country orders will receive our immediate attention.
☞ TO HIDE DEALERS—We will pay the highest market price for Hides. BLACKBURN BRO'S.
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HALLETT, DAVIS & CO'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded Thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
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Apply at Music Store, 90 South Clark street.

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Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the city ... ☞ Free Bus to and from the House.
FREEMAN & BURBANKS,
Proprietors.

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.		Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
6.40 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.		
9.45 A. M.		6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.45 A. M.		5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.15 A. M.		5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M.	Mendota Accommodation.	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
6.35 A. M.		9.00 A. M.
8.35 P. M.		9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.15 A. M.		5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
4.30 P. M.	Peru Accommodation.	
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.00 A. M.		6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.		7.20 P. M.
4.45 P. M.	Wilmington Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
9.45 A. M.		5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
3.30 P. M.	Janesville Acc.	12.55 M.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.45 A. M.		1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M.	Waukegan Accommodation.	

☞ Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

AGRICULTURAL.

[Prepared expressly for the Press and Tribune.]

THE FARM.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The season of agricultural fairs is at hand, and it is proper that farmers now commence their preparations for attending them. The premium system, if carried out in its better meaning, is perhaps the best that has been devised. It has certainly stimulated farmers to make improvements when no other device would have excited their emulation. But there is a danger of falling into a sort of established habit, and merely going through the *form* of holding fairs. The first thing usually considered, is how to make the show pay expenses. The way to do this is to get together as large a crowd as possible. Now, if five men be attracted to the fair by the expectation of seeing fine stock, products, and implements,—and ten by the expectation of snake shows, and *fun* generally, the managers of the exhibition, looking at the pecuniary side of the matter, will of course encourage snake shows and *fun*. And you, staid reader, turn away your head in disgust, and declare that they are not fit for their posts.

Wait just one minute before you pass judgement. Suppose the managers set their faces against all clap trap attractions, and admit nothing which does not legitimately belong to an agricultural fair,—that the balance-swing is taken down; that the stuffed anaconda and the two-headed calf are ordered to keep away; that the foot-race is frowned out of the programme; that the inevitable display of lady equestrianism is not set down in the bills; that the trotting match is indefinitely postponed, and all animals are requested to march around the awful ring with slow and majestic tread. Suppose the fair is managed thus—what follows? A meeting of the managers, at which the treasurer gravely reports a deficit of eight or ten hundred dollars. And who is to pay this sum? Will you, of the anti-snake show persuasion, put your hand in your pocket and donate twenty-five dollars as your share? Would you be willing to be taxed each twenty-five dollars to keep side attractions away? Of course you wouldn't. Well, the managers don't like to become responsible for three or five times that sum. Their object is to make the fair a paying institution. And whenever they fail to do so, you, friend of prosperity, are among the very first to make complaint. You won't belong to an agricultural society whose officers allow it to run in debt. There must be a screw loose somewhere. Other societies are not so managed.

Very well, then, we must be in favor of mountebank shows at fairs. No, we are not. We merely point out the impossibility of meeting the expenses of these exhibitions, as at present arranged, without more revenue than that derived from entrance fees and from tickets sold to those who go merely to see the stock, the products, and the implements. There must be a reduction of expenses, or annual balloon ascensions. And how are the expenses to be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the fairs? Could premiums in cash and plate be dispensed with? That's the question. Could some method be devised whereby the *honor*, and not the expected *reward*, of a premium would stimulate men to compete? Could there be some change in the manner of awarding? We ask these questions now, in order to draw attention to the subject, and shall try to answer them next week.

MEASURING LAND.

Farmers often desire to lay off small portions of land for the purpose of experimenting with manures, crops, etc.; but sometimes find difficulty in doing it correctly for the lack of a few simple rules. The following table and accompanying explanation, which we copy from the *New England Farmer*, carefully studied, will make the whole matter perfectly clear:

One acre contains 160 square rods; 4,840 square yards; 43,560 square feet.

One rod contains 30.25 square yards; 272.25 square feet.

One square yard contains nine square feet.

THE SIDE OF A SQUARE TO CONTAIN

	Feet.	Rods.	Paces.
One acre	208.71	12.65	64
One-half acre	147.58	8.94	45
One-third acre	120.50	7.30	37
One-fourth acre	104.35	6.32	32
One-eighth acre	73.79	4.47	22½

CATS VS. RATS.

We have lately traveled over a large portion of this State, and find grievous complaints of rats everywhere. One farmer told us that they destroyed each year more than one hundred dollars worth of his crops; and some of his neighbors, he declared, were even worse off than he. They destroy the newly planted corn, ears just fit for boiling, and make sad havoc in the cribs. They burrow in corn shocks, and in grain stacks of all kinds. They undermine doorsteps, gnaw through partitions, and play the very mischief with cellars. Illinois loses $3,000,000 a year by them, besides the annoyance.

Now, we are not going to offer any new remedy. We have tried traps, and exterminators, and all such contrivances; and they proved to be a vanity and a vexation of spirit. The rats seemed to grow bolder when they saw what futile means we employed to destroy them. Try cats. You say you have tried them, and they won't do. How have you tried them? Did you ever train a cat to kill rats? Certainly not. Did you keep dogs? Of course. Did your neighbors have dogs which ran at large? Yes. Then you have never tried cats, and you don't know anything about the matter. Cats need training—not as dogs do; but they need training. Raise them in the barn—not in the house. Prepare for them comfortable sleeping quarters. Do not let your children play with them. Feed them moderately, but do not starve them. If your dogs chase or worry them, kill the dogs. If strange dogs race over your fields, shoot or poison them. Cats will not hunt, when curs threaten their lives every time they venture a rod from home. Raise them in your houses, and they will give up the barns to rats. We have known them to scour the fields for half a mile around, and woe to the rat or mouse that was out of its hole; but there were no dogs to scare them, and they were not spoiled by children.

Half a dozen cats are not too many for an extensive farm yard. We know two or three such establishments in which a rat or mouse has not been seen for ten years; and not a mile distant they are plenty. Dogs and children, and house-raising, are the causes which have made cats unpopular. As for dogs, the most profitable use that could be made of nine-tenths of them, would be to mix about five dogs with a barrel of lime and ten cart loads of muck in a compost heap. A barrel of wood ashes may be added to help the decomposition of the bones. We believe that a dressing of this compost, applied to sheep pastures, would greatly enhance the production of wool.

HOME MANURE.

Did any farmer ever know or hear of a farmer who accumulated on his farm all the manure that he possibly could? It is thought by some good people that this world must ultimately become worn out and barren by cropping. It certainly would if farming were everywhere carried on as in some of our thriftless Slave States; but so long as every available fertilizer is freely used, that result is impossible, Liebig to the contrary notwithstanding. This is the great point, to which all experience abroad and at home bears ample witness, that our attention must be mainly directed, in order to secure a system of agriculture that is not exhaustive. If we can procure manure enough to get really good crops from our land now, we can make and procure enough to maintain these crops, in all probability. What is true of all pursuits in the world—the rarest cases of apparent chance alone excepted—is we believe equally true in farming;—if we do our very best in the present, the future will to a great degree take care of itself. A high authority says:

"As a general rule those farms are undergoing the exhausting skinning process fastest, where the crops are and have been the smallest. Go on with their draining and deep plowing, and 'exhausting tillage,' just so long as you get increasing fertility to reward your labors, but at the same time add those substances which you remove, or stand ready to do so the moment, or rather just before the supply in the soil is too much exhausted. If you fail in your calculations, and a year or two the crops drag hard upon the supply, the world will not come to an end; there is material enough left in the soil and at large in the world, and a little time and proper additions will make all right. This is more desirable condition of things, certainly; but it is much better to be able to take all out of the soil that you choose, than to be only able to take a little through limited profits."

WINTER BARLEY.

A correspondent wishes to know whether or not winter barley can be grown in Central Illinois? Our opinion is that it can. Farmers in that region are now turning their attention to raising rye, which they say is a more certain crop than wheat. We have before us the experience of two or three successful barley growers in Upper Canada and in Ohio. They are of opinion that it can be cultivated as far north as the 42d parallel. The advantages of growing winter over spring barley are:

1st. The farmer has more time to prepare his land and get it into good tilth in autumn than spring, when a multiplicity of work comes on him at once.

2d. He is less dependent on the weather, which is generally such in autumn as will allow of almost any soil being worked to better advantage than in spring.

3d. Less seed is required, as it will tiller out very considerably, especially when sown early.

4th. It blossoms and ripens earlier even than winter wheat, and will thus more easily escape the ravages of the wheat midge, which has recently shown a disposition to attack and commit extensive havoc in spring barley.

5th. It is preferred by the brewers, who will give from 10 to 15 per cent more for it.

John Mackelcan, of Hamilton, says that the ground intended for winter barley requires much the same preparation as for wheat, and it will amply repay any extra care bestowed upon it. Dry looms are most suitable for it, and the land should be ridged so as to carry off all surface water. The surface soil is better to be made loose and friable, as the roots are short and spread out near the surface, and it is found desirable to encourage as much growth of root as possible before the soil freezes up. The main point is to have the soil rich, well drained and thoroughly pulverized. The time for sowing the seed is the last of September or first week in October, if sown earlier it is apt to get too heavy a top, and become smothered in winter, should the snow be heavy and lie long. Two bushels per acre is little enough to sow. If drilled in early, less might do; and everything having been properly attended to, forty to sixty bushels per acre may reasonably be expected as a return for the labor and trouble bestowed on this crop.

PLOWING.

In the performance of this operation it is requisite—first, that the lines traced by the plow should be perfectly straight, and parallel with one another; the furrow slices all equal, and uniformly turned up, so that they may not overlap each other, or form any inequalities on the surface of the ground. If it be otherwise, that is to say, if the slices are not of equal breadth the operation becomes more difficult, because at every deviation from the straight line the resistance which the earth opposes to the instrument becomes increased.

Second, that the plow advance at a regular and uniform depth, and on a line parallel to the surface of the soil; that is to say, that it do not, as is the case when it is not well guided, sometimes cut thick and at others thin slices.

Third, that the plow empty the furrow as completely as possible, so that the earth may not fall in again after the instrument has passed, and that the portion of soil not yet raised, but has just been divided by the plowshare, may form not an acute but a right angle with the bottom of the furrow on which it borders.

Fourth, that the furrow slices be turned up at an angle of about 40 degrees, so as to form with the surface of the ground, or the bottom of the furrow, an angle of from 40 to 50 degrees, which is in most cases the best inclination.

Fifth, that the divided slices be always of the same breadth; and that it be such as is required by the nature of the soil itself, and the purpose of the operation.

The width of the sod or furrow slice must be regulated according to the nature of the soil and the object to be obtained by the plowing. The greater the tenacity of the soil, the narrower should these slices be cut; but from a light or sandy soil, wide slices may be cut without any inconvenience, because the harrow always has sufficient power over such land to pulverize it completely.

The greater the depth of the furrows, the less should be their width, both because the plow would otherwise have too much resistance to overcome, and because if the sods are both broad and thick, they cannot be turned over so completely as they ought to be. We feel convinced that shallow plowing and turning too wide furrows reduced crops in Illinois, one year with another, 30 per cent. Plowing is not boy's work.

STOCK.

DUTCH COWS.

There is some diversity of opinion among dairymen as to the true characteristics of a good dairy cow. As a rule, we Americans adopt the English standard. Nevertheless, in Orange county, New York, where men are supposed to understand this matter, many of the most successful dairymen prefer the Dutch cow. The following are the general outlines of a thorough-bred butter and cheese cow in Holland:

She should be not less than four and a half or five feet girth, with a length of body corresponding; legs proportionally short; a finely formed head, with a forehead or face somewhat concave; clear, large, mild, and sparkling eyes, yet with no expression of wildness; tolerably large and stout ears, standing out from the head; fine, well curved horns; a rather short than long, thick, broad neck, well set against the chest and withers; the front part of the breast and the shoulders must be broad and fleshy; the low-hanging dewlap must be soft to the touch; the back and loins must be properly projected, somewhat broad, the bones not too sharp, but well covered with flesh; the animal should have long curved ribs, which form a broad and deep, but not sunken into a hanging belly; the rump must not be uneven, the hip bones should not stand out too broad and spreading, but all the parts should be level and well filled up; a fine tail, set moderately high up, and tolerably long, but slender, with a thick, bushy tuft of hair at the end, hanging down below the hocks; the legs must be short and low, but strong in the bony structure; the knees broad, with flexible joints; the muscles and sinews must be firm and sound, the hoofs broad and flat and the position of the legs natural, not too close and crowded; the hide, covered with fine, glossy hair, must be soft and mellow to the touch, and set loose upon the body. A large, rather long, white and loose udder, extending well back, with four long teats, serves also as a characteristic mark of a good milch cow. Large and prominent milk veins must extend from the navel back to the udder; the belly of a good milch cow should not be too deep and hanging.

SORE EYES.

In the *New England Farmer*, a correspondent gives the following remedy, when horses or cattle injure their eyes so as to bring on a white substance or film. He says: Take fresh butter, newly churned, melt about a table spoonful, and pour it into the ear opposite the eye injured, being careful to hold the ear tight together, so that they shall not, by a violent shake of the head, throw it out of the ear. This remedy, he says, may be safely applied, if you do not use them when the film is coming off.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The motto on the collar of the dog to be presented to the Prince of Wales is "*Dieu et mon chien.*"

"John C. Heenan, *alias* the Benecia Boy, and his trainer, *did* enter their names among the aristocracy, the bobs and the nabobs, on the register at the Ocean House, on Sunday, the 29th of July, and for some cause 'stepped out' before the going down of the sun the same day; and it is equally true that their names did not appear in the published list of arrivals at that house, at the earnest request of the proprietors thereof. That morning when it became known that Heenan had arrived and was domiciled at the Ocean House, the grounds in front of the House, and balcony swarmed with unwashed Milesians, to the number of two or three hundred, with soiled linen, and smoking strongly scented pipes, to pay their respects to the man of their own "kith and kin" who had performed such deeds of valor in the prize ring. Uppertendom stood aghast, and inquiries were rife as to the whereabouts and whatabouts of the other hotels. The stampede was averted, however, and the Benecia Boy went forth to seek other and humbler quarters, perhaps wondering why he, whose fame had reached from pole to pole, should be denied entrance into a house open to all men with polished exterior and the wherewith to settle their hotel bill.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Our report of the Photographical Society includes an account of a new and marvellous process by which photographs may be produced at the rate of 12,000 an hour from a single negative. The importance of this discovery cannot be overestimated. For the purposes of book illustrations alone, the new process will be invaluable, as 2,500 impressions can be made in a single hour, a speed impossible to the ordinary manipulation of lithography or plate printing.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

—The French legation has lately visited Boston, to approve the purchase by a well-known horse-dealer, of five superb Vermont horses for the stables of the French Emperor, who already possess twenty-four specimens of the same breed. The new horses are fifteen hands high, having a fine action and a speed of not less than 2.50. They are of the Emperor's favorite color, a deep bay, as are nearly all the Emperor's stock of four hundred, and their tails are of the natural length, with one exception. The cost was between $2,000 and $3,000 a pair. These horses will be taken to Europe in one of the Vanderbilt steamers.

A HARMONIOUS COUNTRY.—If there be any virtue in music to make a nation harmonious, the people of this country should dwell together in amity, for they purchase about twenty million pages of sheet music in a year, and their expenditures for music, musical instructions and instruments, reach many millions of dollars.

—The fate of that eccentric but determined man, Dr. Vogel, whose reputation as a learned traveler is world-wide, is as yet uncertain. The Duke of Saxe Coburg, has decided to send an expedition to Africa in search of him, or of information concerning his disappearance. Baron Steughin, of Wurtemburg, will be at the head of the undertaking, and we may expect not only to know definitely concerning the more immediate object of the search, but also many new and interesting facts from that dark and seemingly unexplorable territory.

—Very much has been said and written of late about "muscular Christianity." But it has generally been supposed that the striking traits of this newly developed religion were recognized and practiced chiefly by devotees of the prize ring. Few were prepared to see divines of an older and a more orthodox school adjusting the bounds of their creed and embracing the gospel of the short haired gentry, as forcibly expounded by a famous commentator of muscularity; *vide* Heenan on Sayers. And yet this rather novel spectacle has been presented. For we are told by the Litchfield *Enquirer* that Rev. James Richards, D. D., after carrying on along a newspaper war with several clerical opponents, wearied of these paper pellets of the brain, and reduced the controversy to a muscular contest. He entered the house of one Rev. Mr. Bacon, and, as the complaint sets forth, then and there did beat the person of Francis Bacon, by inflicting divers and sundry blows ... and did by violence terrify, and disturb the good people of this State contrary to the peace, &c., &c. It was urged in defence of Dr. Richards that he ... thought it was ... to be hoped that this example will not deter ... ministers, from expounding the Scriptures have taken to pounding each other, the sooner they are all impounded the better.—*N. Y. Times.*

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENCY
—OF—
Howe's Improved Standard
SCALES.
Strong & Ross' Patent
Require no Pit; have no Check Rods; will weigh correctly when out of level; no friction on Knife Edges; receive all friction and wear on balls; no jarring of the Platform affects the working of the Scales; possesses all Points of Improvement, as shown in a Railroad Track Scale (weighing thirty tons); a Hay, Coal and Cattle Scale (weighing four tons each,) set up on the floor of our warehouse, which can be taken apart and set up in a few minutes should the purchaser desire.

Howe's Weighing Scales
HAVING RECEIVED
FIRST CLASS PREMIUMS
From the
VERMONT STATE FAIR,
NEW YORK STATE FAIR,
VIRGINIA STATE CENTRAL FAIR,
UNITED STATES FAIR,
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR,
AND
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE FAIR.
We have now only to invite the public to examine our large stock of Scales of every variety, and also to test the principle of a
Four Ton Scale,
Set up on the floor of our store, as well as to examine certificates of their superiority from many of our leading houses.

Certificates from a few Reliable Parties:

CENTER MORRIS CANAL COMPANY,
Washington, N. J., June 21st, 1857.
Messrs. Strong & Ross, Brandon, Vt., have put up this spring, a two-hundred ton scale of their peculiar plan, at Inclined Plane No. 6, west of the Morris Canal, near this place. The platform is seventy feet long and thirty feet wide, on an inclination of one in ten; there has been weighed on it already about 60,000 tons of iron ore and coal, and as much more has passed over it without being weighed; the loads weighed averaged about 100 tons at one draft; although it has not been in use long enough to enable me to give a decided opinion as to its merits, I can say, with pleasure, that a three months' use has shown it both accurate and durable, under very severe tests, while its simple construction renders it less liable to get out of order, than any scale I am acquainted with.
A. P. BERTHOUD,
Agent and Asst. Engr. in charge of the Works.

I have witnessed the operation of the above mentioned scale, and fully concur in all that Mr. Berthoud has stated respecting it. W. H. TALCOTT,
Supt. and Engr.
MORRIS CANAL OFFICE, Jersey City, June 25, 1857.

WASHINGTON, New Jersey, August 29th, 1858.
Messrs. STRONG & ROSS—Gentlemen: The use of the 200 ton scale erected by you at the Incline Plane No. 6, west of the Morris Canal, in March, 1857, has strengthened my opinion expressed in my previous certificate, that it is not only durable, but accurate, and easily adjusted. There has been weighed on it this season, from April to this time, about 140,000 tons, without altering in any respect the sensitiveness of the beam, or the accuracy of the results; this, for a platform 70 feet long and 30 wide, with a double track, and the loads weighed on alternate sides, is recommendation enough. Respectfully yours,
A. P. BERTHOUD,
Agent and Asst. Engr. in charge.

I fully endorse the above certificate of Mr. Berthoud, both from personal inspection and my knowledge of Mr. Berthoud's opportunity and ability to judge correctly as to the proper working of the scale.
W. H. TALCOTT,
Superintendent and Engineer Morris Canal.
NEW YORK, 1st April, 1859.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
We have had in use for some months, upon our coal dock at Elizabethport, New Jersey, one of Howe's Improved Scales, Strong & Ross' Patent, and cheerfully certify to its correctness and adaptation to our wants. Simple in construction, easily adjusted, occupying a smaller space in depth than scales of similar capacity, it seems to fill the full requirements of the scale-purchasing public.
RANDOLPH & CO.,
Miners of the Spring Mt. Lehigh Coal.

OFFICE OF AVE. RAILROAD,
New York, 1st April, 1859.
Having taken out our old scale from a pit, which, from its depth was always troublesome, and having put in one of Howe's Improved Scales, we deem it our duty to add our testimony to its entire adaptability to weighing purposes. It is simple, requiring little depth and small amount of labor, or expense in putting it up. It is wonderfully accurate, and from its construction durable and easily adjusted.
M. D. HUGHES, Prest.
R. S. DICKINSON, Supt.

CLEVELAND & MAHONING RAILROAD,
Vice Prest's and Supt's Office, Clevel'd, O., March 18, '60.
I take pleasure in stating that the Howe's Track Scales, furnished us last fall, has thus far worked to our entire satisfaction. Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice Prest. & Supt.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON R. R.,
Jan. 23, 1860.
The Thirty Ton Railroad Track Scale which you put up at Brandon Station, in September, 1858, has worked to our entire satisfaction. Its unvarying accuracy, and its simplicity and economy of construction, are sufficient inducement for all Railroad Companies, who may be in want of track scales, to use them. E. A. CHAPIN,
Supt. Rutland & Burlington & Cheshire Railroads.

OFFICE OF R. HOE & CO.,
Printing Press, Machine and Saw Manufacturers,
29 and 31 Gold St., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1859.
We have one of Messrs. Strong & Ross' Patent Eight Ton Scales in use, sold to us by Mr. Frank E. Howe. We like it so well that we have ordered another of same size.
R. HOE & CO.

NEW YORK, March 9d, 1860.
Having two of Howe's Improved Scales in use, both at our Foundry and Factory, we do not hesitate to say that they are the most perfect and reliable scales ever made. We have never yet found any scales to stand the severe usage of our business. The patent ball arrangement, and self-adjustibility of the scale—its simplicity and compactness—requiring no pit and receiving all shocks, and wear and tear, on the four balls, instead of the knife edges as in other scales. We believe these alone to be evidence enough of the superiority of this scale.
S. C. HERRING & CO.

MORGAN IRON WORKS, New York, Aug. 19, 1857.
To whom it may concern: We hereby certify that we have had in use, for the past six months one of Messrs. Strong & Ross' Patent Platform Scales, of fifty tons capacity, which has worked to our entire satisfaction, so much so that we have ordered an additional one of twenty-five tons capacity, and we most cheerfully recommend said patent to those in want of scales.
QUINTARD & WHITNEY.

Account of Trial of Scales at Vermont State Fair, 1858.
[From the Burlington Free Press.]
Correct and reliable standards of measurement by weight in the community, are only second in value to correct principles in dealing, and a reliable currency. In view of this consideration, the recent trial of hay scales at the State Fair, and its results, are worthy of note. We premise by remarking that, at the State Fair at Montpelier last year, two competitors on scales appeared; and after the trial, the first premium was awarded to Mr. John Howe, Jr., of Brandon, for hay-scales, of the Strong & Ross patent; and the second to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury. The same parties met again at Burlington, this fall, prepared for a thorough trial of the respective merits of the scales; the one party desiring to retain its new pre-eminence, and the other determined to regain its lost prize. A thorough trial was instituted, and the following were some of the severe tests applied: Five tons of railroad iron were placed in turn upon the scales, and the whole mass moved first to one side and then to the other of the platform, and an additional weight of 1,000 lbs. in do. do. The weight was weighed while the five tons occupied the various positions. Again, 2,000 lbs. of iron were placed upon a truck, and weighed successively, on each of the four corners of the platform, and in the center of it. Small weights, of from 1½ lbs. to 5 lbs., were then weighed. Men were weighed, singly and together, and single and aggregate weights were compared, to see if there were any variations. We are assured, by one of the committee before whom the trial was made, that Strong & Ross' Scales exhibited surprising accuracy through all the tests of this severe trial, while the other scales, though correct in many cases, did not show entire uniformity throughout, especially, exhibiting variations of some consequence when the heavy weights were moved to the different corners of the platform. The award of a diploma, for the best hay scales, was accordingly made to Mr. Howe.

The limits of our article do not allow us to describe the construction of these scales, but an examination of the principle on which they are made, has convinced us of their very great value. The scales, in addition to their reliability, possess peculiar advantages. They are simple; we do not see how they could be more so. They are comparatively cheap. They are guarded, by a peculiar device, from injury by sudden shocks, so that heavy weights can be rapidly trundled on and off their platform, without liability to derange the apparatus. The hay-scales require no pit; which, in many cases, costs as much as the scales. This is no advantage which would seem to place them beyond the line of rivals.

We particularly desire not to be understood as undervaluing the scales of Messrs. Fairbanks, which have, undoubtedly, deserved the high distinction they have obtained; but we are inclined to adopt the opinion of an experienced and capable mechanic, who was, also, one of the committee before whom the recent trial was conducted, who has expressed to us the belief that, in other words, "the Brandon Scales must take the lead;" and this opinion is strengthened by the testimony of those who are ... this day the use of the scales.

All descriptions of Platform Weighing Scales, under the "Strong & Ross" Patent, from the pocket capacity to wards to one thousand tons, including the ordinary Hay Scales, so called, Railroad Track Scales, and Coal Weigh-lock Scales, are sold by

THOS. S. DICKERSON,
General Western Agent,
TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE,
45 Wabash Av., Chicago.
BURCH'S IRON BUILDING.

Insurance.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
Miller & Willmarth,
AGENTS FOR THE
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York.
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

INSURANCE.—
Economy and Security.
THE "REPUBLIC" INS. CO,
OF NEW YORK,
Issues Participating Fire Policies
On the most FAVORABLE TERMS.
Policy Holders received back, last year, 50 per Cent. of the Premiums Paid.
S. C. HIGGINSON & CO.
No. 4 Board of Trade Building,
South Water street—near Wells.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets Jan. 1, 1860 ... $ ...
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus ...... $359,746.70.
OFFICERS.
GEO. H. HART, Prest. E. P. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. Ross, Vice Prest. S. H. BUTLER, Asst. Secy.
Curtis L. North,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, E. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819 ...... Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.
[illegible statement of assets]
Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus ... $875,000
Seventy-five per cent of the net profits divided annually to Insurers.
STANDARD FIRE INS. CO.
Of New York.
Cash Capital ... $200,000.
Insure also in
FIRE INS. CO., of London.
Capital ... $4,000,000.
EAGLE & ALBION LIFE INS. CO.
Of London.
Capital ... $5,000,000.
Will insure Merchandise, Household Furniture, Buildings, Grain in Store in Elevators, &c.
L. E. ALEXANDER, Agent,
... South Water street.
Three doors above Lasalle, Steel's Block.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.,
January 1st, 1860.
CASH CAPITAL ... $200,000 00
SURPLUS ...
[illegible statement of assets]
Total Assets ...
Total Liabilities . . . $40,704 53
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
...
N. MAGILL, General Agent, 21 and 23 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus ... $355,341 71
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus ... $...
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus ... $...
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus ... $174,675 45
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus ... $...
MARINE INSURANCE:
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Total Assets ... $...
LIFE INSURANCE:
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Total Assets ... $...
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN,
AGENTS.
188 ... SOUTH WATER STREET ... 188

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.
HUBBARD & HUNT Agents, Chicago.
Cor. Clark and South Water st.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Norwich, Conn.
Paid up Capital, $161,636.33.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
71 ... SOUTH CLARK STREET ... 71
Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, the Occulist and Aurist, No. 124 Randolph street, ... of Clark, Chicago, Ill. ... [illegible]

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY.—Being prepared to receive orders for their Superior Green and Purple Roofing Slate, ... [illegible]
GENUINE EAGLE CO.'S SLATES.
... G. FURMAN, Agent.

H. KNAPP, M. D.
FORMERLY OF NEW YORK.
... [illegible]
☞ Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.
OFFICE 178 SO. CLARK STREET.
Cor. Clark and Monroe sts., Chicago, Ill.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County ... [illegible]
... E. CHURCH, Clerk.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Whereas, ... [illegible]
Chicago, Aug. 4th, 1860. JAMES W. LOVILLE, Assignee.

PUBLIC SALE OF COUPON BONDS ... [illegible]
CLAPP, KENT & BEEKLEY,
By E. S. BROWN, Attorney.
Chicago, August 8th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, ... [illegible]
MARCELLUS E. SMITH, Mortgagee.
Chicago, July 24d, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. ... [illegible]
L. C. P. FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, Aug. 4th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By virtue of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, ... [illegible]
ISRAEL HALSTED, Assignee.
By Porter Sheldon, his Attorney in fact.
Rockford, August 6th, 1860.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

Chicago Lead Works
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and Lytharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1289.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION. LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES.
LETTERS PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace as a VENTILATOR. ... [illegible]
Chicago, July 16, 1860.

FAY & COMPANY'S
Machinery Depot,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS,
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,
Woodworth Planing Machines,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines,
Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery,
Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners,
Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOR & CO'S Celebrated
Dutch Anker Brand
BOLTING CLOTHS.
A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c. &c.
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
W. H. DORNE, Agent,
133 Clark Street, Chicago.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—... [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

$28, $29, $35, $35, $40, $40;
SEWING MACHINES!
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING.
5,500 already in use.
Double Thread, Grover & Baker Stitch, and WARRANTED ... [illegible]
CORNELL & COMPANY.
Call at 138 Lake street.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT
SEWING MACHINES!
$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.
... [illegible]
WHEELER & WILSON'S $50 MACHINE.
We also have the
METROPOLITAN
... [illegible]
LEWIS CORNELL.

BRAMBLES SPRING ROCK-AWAY BEDSTEAD,
On an Entirely New Principle.
PATENTED 1860.
... [illegible]

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,
171 . . Washington Street . . . 171
Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.
No difference from the office without a personal call.

Wholesale Houses

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SHAWL BORDERS,
Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts,
Small Wares, Notions,
ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c.
Goods well bought and prices LOW for CASH.
ADDISON GRAVES,
70 ... LAKE STREET ... 70

G. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Rathbun, Cook & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
WOODEN WARE,
Dried Fruits and Fish.
16 & 18 ... State Street ... 16 & 18
CHICAGO.

FOR THE FALL TRADE
1860.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
28 ... LAKE STREET ... 28
Have now received an unusually large and complete stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And are prepared to supply Western Merchants at Low Prices.

1860—H. W. HUNT & CO.—1860
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, Ducks, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.
Goods at the Lowest Market Rates.
NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,
(UP-STAIRS.)

1860. FALL TRADE. 1860.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Copper-tipped ... Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes.
NO. 22 ... LAKE STREET ... NO. 22
CHICAGO, ILL.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,
In all the State without exception.
☞ After the 20th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 22 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

LELAND & MIXER
IN FLANDER'S BLOCK,
Opposite Michigan Central Depot, foot of South Water st.
PREMIUM HAMS!
They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand.
P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Celebrated Copper Toe!
... [illegible]
CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 . . Lake Street. . . 60
We own the exclusive right for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES,
... [illegible]
WADSWORTH & WELLS.

STRAW GOODS
FOR JUNE TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
35 LAKE STREET,
Have a very large stock of Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Clothing.
STRAW GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY Dealers.

... & ...
IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
341 Broadway, New York, 341.
... [illegible]

PARKER & RAYMOND,
(Successors to ...)
General Commission Merchants,
... [illegible]

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE
40 South Water Street,
Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and ... [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

No. 37 Lake St. | IRON BLOCK | No. 38 Wabash av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in
Burch's Iron Block,
Where they will be able to offer at Wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions,
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
We shall continue our motto,
"LOW PRICES WIN."
And invite the attention of all close, prompt-paying buyers.

Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
191 SOUTH WATER STREET. 191
Have now in store a large stock of
GROCERIES,
Which we offer to purchasers at a very
SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST.
Our stock consists in part of
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
And ALL OTHER ARTICLES
Usually Kept in a Grocery Store.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE GROCERIES
Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices.
SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
191 ... South Water Street ... 191

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
13 . . . Lake Street . . . 13
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS.
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.

CROCKERY,
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
Silver Plated & Britannia Ware,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS P. BURR,
... 35 LAKE STREET.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, AND CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
SCHOOL FURNITURE on hand and to order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Banking and Exchange.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE
OF
Liverpool and N. York Packet Ships,
Sailing on the 1st and 16th of each month, from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, ... and from Liverpool ... every Wednesday.
DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND.
Parties visiting the Old Country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced rates through ... Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amount. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION,
... 85 Dearborn Street.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 13 Congress Street, Boston.
COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED AND NEGOTIATED.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the NEW ENGLAND STATES.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission. Particular attention given to the sale of City and County Bonds and all Marketable Securities.
The references by Permission—Amory Davis, Esq., Prest. Suffolk Bank; Caleb Stetson, Esq., Prest. Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank; G. W. Thayer, Esq., Prest. Bay State Bank; ... Prest. Bank of Commerce.

BANK OF FOND DU LAC,
FOND DU LAC,
Wisconsin.
S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier. ... Prest.
Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Prest.
☞ Collections made and promptly remitted to all parts of the Union.

MARSHALL & DRURY,
EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS.
☞ Collections made and remitted at current rates of exchange.
REFERENCES—Park Bank, New York; ... Chicago, Ill.; ...

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank
OF
WEARE, CARPENTER & CO.,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
... Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; ... & Co., Bankers, New York.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having removed to their old stand,
CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,
Will continue their business as
Bankers and Exchange Dealers.
Exchange on all parts of Europe.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM.

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK,
LACON, ILLINOIS.
C. D. Cason, Cashier. W. F. Fabian, Pres't.
Collections made in Marshall and adjoining counties and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS,
CHICAGO ... ILLINOIS.
44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.
Banking Department
Deposits received of Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodation extended to regular customers. ...
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits, in sums not less than five dollars, received. Certificates of Deposit issued ... interest will be allowed ...
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections in Chicago made and promptly remitted ...
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States, ...
STOCK DEPARTMENT.
...
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
VERY EXTENSIVE and MOST INTIMATE relations with ... [illegible]
HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, ...
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Baden ... Kingdom of PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA, ... HANOVER, SAXONY, OLDENBURG, &c.

For Pike's Peak.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned ... QUARTZ ... [illegible]

FOR THE GOLD MINES.
CHAS. A. BATES, Agent,
... SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, ... [illegible]

RUPTURES CURED
... [illegible]
Office 138 Lake street. ...

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 17, 1860.

Exchange declined another quarter to-day, the current selling rate being ¼ of 1 per cent premium for currency. The decline was due to the large surplus now on hand and likely to accumulate, and the small demand for it, for currency was also in fair supply. It has been comparatively easy for the last twenty-four hours, and with the further fall of exchange, it will continue to be attracted here. The heavier banks don't care to purchase, but look it at par from Cashiers. "Par off" is still the quotation used in the street. The banks will doubtless maintain it at a premium as long as possible; and this proposition will exist for some weeks. Comparatively, the West is not heavily drawn to the East, and the balance of trade would doubtless be in our favor and exchange at a discount, could business be permitted to adjust itself according to all the old fashioned principles of finance; but instead of requiring the balance for our corn in coin, the utterers of our "well secured currency" will investcharge-ly in State bonds, dilute the currency, and run exchange up to par figures. Unless the Legislature pass rigid laws to force redemptions in coin or exchange, this is the inevitable result.

Gold is buying sales, ¼ premium; selling, 1 per cent, with small demand.

Generally the money market is working comfortably; but it is unusually active. For the time being the produce trade absorbs nearly all the means of bankers. Home paper finds no [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON and QUINCY RAILROAD.—The following are the estimated earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for the second week in August, 1860:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Freight.....	$20,000 00	$9,000 00	Increase	$11,000 00
Passengers.....	4,000 00	3,000 00	Increase	1,000 00
Express.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	Stationary	
Total.....	$25,000 00	$13,000 00	Increase	$12,000 00

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The following are the earnings of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad for the week ending August 11, 1860:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Freight.....	$9,000 00	$4,000 00	Increase	$5,000 00
Passengers.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	Stationary	
Total.....	$10,000 00	$5,000 00	Increase	$5,000 00

The receipts of flour and grain to-day amounted to 204,291 bushels—of which 147,917 were wheat, 56,374 corn, and 1,748 barley. The elevators are at work night and day, without stopping, taking on and running out grain; and in many instances propose days to wait two or three days before they get loaded.

A further advance in freights, as well as the good supply of wheat, rendered the market to-day easier, and prices declined about 1c, at which about 125,000 bushels changed hands, as follows: for No. 1 Spring; 80@81c for Rejected—the market closing rather weak, with but few operatives in sight, while buyers and shippers holding off because of a scarcity of vessels. The demand for winter wheat was not so urgent, and the market was scarcely so firm—sales being limited at 93@1.00 for No. 1 Red and 94c for No. 2 Red. A contract for 1800 bushels Michigan white was reported to-day at $1.10 delivered on the dock of a city miller. Corn was particularly dull, and we note a further decline of 1@2c. The reports of unusually fine prospects in the country had a depressing effect on the market at the close, and the tendency was decidedly downward. About 75,000 bushels changed hands at 40½c for No. 1 Rejected and 42c for No. 2 Spring; and 42½@43c for No. 2 Mixed. Oats were quiet and rather dull at 25c in store. Rye steady at 45c in store. Barley in fair request, with about 3,000 bushels sold for New York account, and the rest for No. 2 at 47½c. The receipts of Friendly Root to-day amounted to upwards of 2,000 bushels, and the market under this heavy supply declined 4@10c, sales ranging from 28.28½@28.75c. Highwines more active at 16c for country, and 16½ for city. Hides very dull and heavy.

Freights are buoyant. To-day there was an active demand for freight room and rates advanced fully 1c per bushel, closing firm with still an upward tendency. Two vessels and one barge were engaged at 14@14½c for wheat to Oswego; 40c for corn to Buffalo; 5c for wheat to Port Colborne; 11c for wheat to St. Catharines; and 15c for wheat to Kingston. Up-freights are also advancing. There is a good demand for vessels to bring lumber from Lower Saginaw at $5.50 per thousand feet.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Aug 16.—The market opened this morning rather briskly at an advance on wheat, but the unfavorable New York report put a damper on, and no sales were made after 10 o'clock. We heard of no sales of Spring figures. Flour also sold. Wheat—sales red 5,000 bu at 80@80; 5,000 bu at 81@81; 10,500 bu at 81@82; 19,500 bu at 82@82; 2,000 bu at 83@83; 2,000 bu p. t.; 2,000 bu at 84@84; 2,000 bu at 85@85; 2,000 bu at 86@86; and 2,000 bu at 87@87, all delivered on the other resort at $1.09. Sales white, 1,000 bu at 90@90; 2,000 bu p. t. Corn steady. Sales 4,000 bu at 40@40. Rye—For a time on the morning, the best offer was 45c.

ASHERY MARKETS—Aug. 15.—Grain—There is a fair demand for barrelled lots of new white wheat, and for car lots, for milling here and at the East; sales at $1.27@1.28 for white Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois delivered; $1.24 for white, Wisconsin; and $1.15 for red State. Rye is quiet here, on Central depot, Dec 30 56 lbs; new in the market to-day in the street, 57c for good and 55c for dull; sales last evening 5,000 bu Chicago afloat at 57½c; to-day 5000 on Chicago and 5000 do State at 58c, and a car load at 58c, on Central depot. Corn is the same as last day; sales 11,700 bu Western mixed at 40@40½; round yellow in car lots at 42c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS—Aug. 15.—Receipts, by river, 1,191 sks wheat; 7,629 sks oats, 6,121 sks corn, 974 sks rye. By rail, 967 sks wheat, 239 sks oats; 200 sks corn. Wheat market still quiet; sales 1,000 sks spring and 205 sks spring and prime red; 1,000 sks club in store at 95c; 1,000 sks do at 96c; 1,000 sks spring red at 1.00; 1,000 sks do spring red at 1.05; 1,000 sks white Red at 1.06; 1,000 sks white Red at 1.07; 200 sks fall, in lots, on private terms. Corn—There was considerable inquiry for prime, but offers were below asking rates; 1,700 sks do at 40c, delivered; 400 sks do at 39c, delivered; 500 sks do at 40c p. t.; 700 sks do at 41c, delivered; 200 sks do at 42c, delivered; 1,000 sks mixed at 38c delivery; 200 sks do at 39c; 200 sks white Red at 45c; 1,000 sks white Red at 46c; 1,000 sks white Red at 47c; 1,000 sks do at 48c; 1,000 sks do at 49c; 1,000 sks do at 50c; 1,000 sks do at 51c; 1,000 sks do at 52c; 1,000 sks do at 53c; 1,000 sks do at 54c; 1,000 sks do at 55c; 1,000 sks do at 56c; 1,000 sks do at 57c; 1,000 sks do at 58c; 1,000 sks do at 59c; 1,000 sks do at 60c; 1,000 sks do at 61c; 1,000 sks do at 62c; 1,000 sks do at 63c; 1,000 sks do at 64c; 1,000 sks do at 65c; 1,000 sks do at 66c; 1,000 sks do at 67c; 1,000 sks do at 68c; 1,000 sks do at 69c; 1,000 sks do at 70c; 1,000 sks do at 71c; 1,000 sks do at 72c; 1,000 sks do at 73c; 1,000 sks do at 74c; 1,000 sks do at 75c; 1,000 sks do at 76c; 1,000 sks do at 77c; 1,000 sks do at 78c; 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1,000 sks do at 494c; 1,000 sks do at 495c; 1,000 sks do at 496c; 1,000 sks do at 497c; 1,000 sks do at 498c; 1,000 sks do at 499c; 1,000 sks do at 500c; 1,000 sks do at 501c; 1,000 sks do at 502c; 1,000 sks do at 503c; 1,000 sks do at 504c; 1,000 sks do at 505c; 1,000 sks do at 506c; 1,000 sks do at 507c; 1,000 sks do at 508c; 1,000 sks do at 509c; 1,000 sks do at 510c; 1,000 sks do at 511c; 1,000 sks do at 512c; 1,000 sks do at 513c; 1,000 sks do at 514c; 1,000 sks do at 515c; 1,000 sks do at 516c; 1,000 sks do at 517c; 1,000 sks do at 518c; 1,000 sks do at 519c; 1,000 sks do at 520c; 1,000 sks do at 521c; 1,000 sks do at 522c; 1,000 sks do at 523c; 1,000 sks do at 524c; 1,000 sks do at 525c; 1,000 sks do at 526c; 1,000 sks do at 527c; 1,000 sks do at 528c; 1,000 sks do at 529c; 1,000 sks do at 530c; 1,000 sks do at 531c; 1,000 sks do at 532c; 1,000 sks do at 533c; 1,000 sks do at 534c; 1,000 sks do at 535c; 1,000 sks do at 536c; 1,000 sks do at 537c; 1,000 sks do at 538c; 1,000 sks do at 539c; 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1,000 sks do at 632c; 1,000 sks do at 633c; 1,000 sks do at 634c; 1,000 sks do at 635c; 1,000 sks do at 636c; 1,000 sks do at 637c; 1,000 sks do at 638c; 1,000 sks do at 639c; 1,000 sks do at 640c; 1,000 sks do at 641c; 1,000 sks do at 642c; 1,000 sks do at 643c; 1,000 sks do at 644c; 1,000 sks do at 645c; 1,000 sks do at 646c; 1,000 sks do at 647c; 1,000 sks do at 648c; 1,000 sks do at 649c; 1,000 sks do at 650c; 1,000 sks do at 651c; 1,000 sks do at 652c; 1,000 sks do at 653c; 1,000 sks do at 654c; 1,000 sks do at 655c; 1,000 sks do at 656c; 1,000 sks do at 657c; 1,000 sks do at 658c; 1,000 sks do at 659c; 1,000 sks do at 660c; 1,000 sks do at 661c; 1,000 sks do at 662c; 1,000 sks do at 663c; 1,000 sks do at 664c; 1,000 sks do at 665c; 1,000 sks do at 666c; 1,000 sks do at 667c; 1,000 sks do at 668c; 1,000 sks do at 669c; 1,000 sks do at 670c; 1,000 sks do at 671c; 1,000 sks do at 672c; 1,000 sks do at 673c; 1,000 sks do at 674c; 1,000 sks do at 675c; 1,000 sks do at 676c; 1,000 sks do at 677c; 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1,000 sks do at 724c; 1,000 sks do at 725c; 1,000 sks do at 726c; 1,000 sks do at 727c; 1,000 sks do at 728c; 1,000 sks do at 729c; 1,000 sks do at 730c; 1,000 sks do at 731c; 1,000 sks do at 732c; 1,000 sks do at 733c; 1,000 sks do at 734c; 1,000 sks do at 735c; 1,000 sks do at 736c; 1,000 sks do at 737c; 1,000 sks do at 738c; 1,000 sks do at 739c; 1,000 sks do at 740c; 1,000 sks do at 741c; 1,000 sks do at 742c; 1,000 sks do at 743c; 1,000 sks do at 744c; 1,000 sks do at 745c; 1,000 sks do at 746c; 1,000 sks do at 747c; 1,000 sks do at 748c; 1,000 sks do at 749c; 1,000 sks do at 750c; 1,000 sks do at 751c; 1,000 sks do at 752c; 1,000 sks do at 753c; 1,000 sks do at 754c; 1,000 sks do at 755c; 1,000 sks do at 756c; 1,000 sks do at 757c; 1,000 sks do at 758c; 1,000 sks do at 759c; 1,000 sks do at 760c; 1,000 sks do at 761c; 1,000 sks do at 762c; 1,000 sks do at 763c; 1,000 sks do at 764c; 1,000 sks do at 765c; 1,000 sks do at 766c; 1,000 sks do at 767c; 1,000 sks do at 768c; 1,000 sks do at 769c; 1,000 sks do at 770c; 1,000 sks do at 771c; 1,000 sks do at 772c; 1,000 sks do at 773c; 1,000 sks do at 774c; 1,000 sks do at 775c; 1,000 sks do at 776c; 1,000 sks do at 777c; 1,000 sks do at 778c; 1,000 sks do at 779c; 1,000 sks do at 780c; 1,000 sks do at 781c; 1,000 sks do at 782c; 1,000 sks do at 783c; 1,000 sks do at 784c; 1,000 sks do at 785c; 1,000 sks do at 786c; 1,000 sks do at 787c; 1,000 sks do at 788c; 1,000 sks do at 789c; 1,000 sks do at 790c; 1,000 sks do at 791c; 1,000 sks do at 792c; 1,000 sks do at 793c; 1,000 sks do at 794c; 1,000 sks do at 795c; 1,000 sks do at 796c; 1,000 sks do at 797c; 1,000 sks do at 798c; 1,000 sks do at 799c; 1,000 sks do at 800c; 1,000 sks do at 801c; 1,000 sks do at 802c; 1,000 sks do at 803c; 1,000 sks do at 804c; 1,000 sks do at 805c; 1,000 sks do at 806c; 1,000 sks do at 807c; 1,000 sks do at 808c; 1,000 sks do at 809c; 1,000 sks do at 810c; 1,000 sks do at 811c; 1,000 sks do at 812c; 1,000 sks do at 813c; 1,000 sks do at 814c; 1,000 sks do at 815c; 1,000 sks do at 816c; 1,000 sks do at 817c; 1,000 sks do at 818c; 1,000 sks do at 819c; 1,000 sks do at 820c; 1,000 sks do at 821c; 1,000 sks do at 822c; 1,000 sks do at 823c; 1,000 sks do at 824c; 1,000 sks do at 825c; 1,000 sks do at 826c; 1,000 sks do at 827c; 1,000 sks do at 828c; 1,000 sks do at 829c; 1,000 sks do at 830c; 1,000 sks do at 831c; 1,000 sks do at 832c; 1,000 sks do at 833c; 1,000 sks do at 834c; 1,000 sks do at 835c; 1,000 sks do at 836c; 1,000 sks do at 837c; 1,000 sks do at 838c; 1,000 sks do at 839c; 1,000 sks do at 840c; 1,000 sks do at 841c; 1,000 sks do at 842c; 1,000 sks do at 843c; 1,000 sks do at 844c; 1,000 sks do at 845c; 1,000 sks do at 846c; 1,000 sks do at 847c; 1,000 sks do at 848c; 1,000 sks do at 849c; 1,000 sks do at 850c; 1,000 sks do at 851c; 1,000 sks do at 852c; 1,000 sks do at 853c; 1,000 sks do at 854c; 1,000 sks do at 855c; 1,000 sks do at 856c; 1,000 sks do at 857c; 1,000 sks do at 858c; 1,000 sks do at 859c; 1,000 sks do at 860c; 1,000 sks do at 861c; 1,000 sks do at 862c; 1,000 sks do at 863c; 1,000 sks do at 864c; 1,000 sks do at 865c; 1,000 sks do at 866c; 1,000 sks do at 867c; 1,000 sks do at 868c; 1,000 sks do at 869c; 1,000 sks do at 870c; 1,000 sks do at 871c; 1,000 sks do at 872c; 1,000 sks do at 873c; 1,000 sks do at 874c; 1,000 sks do at 875c; 1,000 sks do at 876c; 1,000 sks do at 877c; 1,000 sks do at 878c; 1,000 sks do at 879c; 1,000 sks do at 880c; 1,000 sks do at 881c; 1,000 sks do at 882c; 1,000 sks do at 883c; 1,000 sks do at 884c; 1,000 sks do at 885c; 1,000 sks do at 886c; 1,000 sks do at 887c; 1,000 sks do at 888c; 1,000 sks do at 889c; 1,000 sks do at 890c; 1,000 sks do at 891c; 1,000 sks do at 892c; 1,000 sks do at 893c; 1,000 sks do at 894c; 1,000 sks do at 895c; 1,000 sks do at 896c; 1,000 sks do at 897c; 1,000 sks do at 898c; 1,000 sks do at 899c; 1,000 sks do at 900c; 1,000 sks do at 901c; 1,000 sks do at 902c; 1,000 sks do at 903c; 1,000 sks do at 904c; 1,000 sks do at 905c; 1,000 sks do at 906c; 1,000 sks do at 907c; 1,000 sks do at 908c; 1,000 sks do at 909c; 1,000 sks do at 910c; 1,000 sks do at 911c; 1,000 sks do at 912c; 1,000 sks do at 913c; 1,000 sks do at 914c; 1,000 sks do at 915c; 1,000 sks do at 916c; 1,000 sks do at 917c; 1,000 sks do at 918c; 1,000 sks do at 919c; 1,000 sks do at 920c; 1,000 sks do at 921c; 1,000 sks do at 922c; 1,000 sks do at 923c; 1,000 sks do at 924c; 1,000 sks do at 925c; 1,000 sks do at 926c; 1,000 sks do at 927c; 1,000 sks do at 928c; 1,000 sks do at 929c; 1,000 sks do at 930c; 1,000 sks do at 931c; 1,000 sks do at 932c; 1,000 sks do at 933c; 1,000 sks do at 934c; 1,000 sks do at 935c; 1,000 sks do at 936c; 1,000 sks do at 937c; 1,000 sks do at 938c; 1,000 sks do at 939c; 1,000 sks do at 940c; 1,000 sks do at 941c; 1,000 sks do at 942c; 1,000 sks do at 943c; 1,000 sks do at 944c; 1,000 sks do at 945c; 1,000 sks do at 946c; 1,000 sks do at 947c; 1,000 sks do at 948c; 1,000 sks do at 949c; 1,000 sks do at 950c; 1,000 sks do at 951c; 1,000 sks do at 952c; 1,000 sks do at 953c; 1,000 sks do at 954c; 1,000 sks do at 955c; 1,000 sks do at 956c; 1,000 sks do at 957c; 1,000 sks do at 958c; 1,000 sks do at 959c; 1,000 sks do at 960c; 1,000 sks do at 961c; 1,000 sks do at 962c; 1,000 sks do at 963c; 1,000 sks do at 964c; 1,000 sks do at 965c; 1,000 sks do at 966c; 1,000 sks do at 967c; 1,000 sks do at 968c; 1,000 sks do at 969c; 1,000 sks do at 970c; 1,000 sks do at 971c; 1,000 sks do at 972c; 1,000 sks do at 973c; 1,000 sks do at 974c; 1,000 sks do at 975c; 1,000 sks do at 976c; 1,000 sks do at 977c; 1,000 sks do at 978c; 1,000 sks do at 979c; 1,000 sks do at 980c; 1,000 sks do at 981c; 1,000 sks do at 982c; 1,000 sks do at 983c; 1,000 sks do at 984c; 1,000 sks do at 985c; 1,000 sks do at 986c; 1,000 sks do at 987c; 1,000 sks do at 988c; 1,000 sks do at 989c; 1,000 sks do at 990c; 1,000 sks do at 991c; 1,000 sks do at 992c; 1,000 sks do at 993c; 1,000 sks do at 994c; 1,000 sks do at 995c; 1,000 sks do at 996c; 1,000 sks do at 997c; 1,000 sks do at 998c; 1,000 sks do at 999c; 1,000 sks do at 1000c.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 17.

FREIGHTS—A demand to-day for vessels to go to Buffalo, Oswego and Port Colborne, and a fair amount of room was engaged at 14c for wheat to Buffalo, 15c to Oswego, and 5c to Port Colborne. The market has been quiet to-day, without much demand from shippers. Sales this morning were four cars on track at 82.84c; 7,500 bush in two lots, free on board, at $1.04; two cars from store at same; and 2,000 bu while afloat, at $1.09. Since Chicago's sales over: 2,000 bu and one car white, free on board, at $1.10. Corn—is quiet at our quotations. Only: Sales two cars on track at 38c; Highwines—Sales of 75 brls at 19c. Receipts this morning were 21,000 bu wheat, of which over 6,000 bush were via Canal, and 2,500 bush corn.

LAKE SHIPPING.—Since Thursday we show the increase of the iron trade from this port, we give the amounts for each year, commencing with 1855; and to relieve ourselves and the public of the care connected with the compilation of new tables, we take the amounts from the Register of the St Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, at Saute St. Marie, recorded from the bill of lading of each passing vessel or steamer:

Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.
1855.....	1,447	1858.....	2,857
1856.....	1,562	1859.....	4,000
Fig ratio.....	1,562	1,562	2,857

The amount of iron ore shipped this season up to this date, or rather to July 31st, is 74,435 gross tons, and if the shipments are continued during the ensuing season of lake navigation at the same rate, this season's business will amount to about 120,000 tons.—*Marquette News.*

STOCK OF GRAIN IN BOSTON.—Aug. 14. The stock of grain stored in elevators, Aug. 13, was 145,815 bushels corn, 24,333 do oats, 1,668 do wheat, and 709 do shorts.

PHILADELPHIA GRAIN MARKET—August 15.—There is not much Wheat offering to-day, but the demand for it is moderate and prices about the same as last quoted. Sales